REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,240.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance ....Rs. 42
Half Year ,, ... ,, 24
Three Months ,, ... ,, 14
One Month ,, ... ,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5 0
Second do .... ,, 2 8
Third do .... ,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...... ,, 0 2½ As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do .... 4½ ,,
Third and succeeding........ 2½ ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATTARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th May 1872, at noon.

May 1872.		May 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	4	Leave Tuticorin	12
,, Ru'nagherry........	5	,, Colombo	13
,, Vingorla........	5	,, Galle	14
,, Carwar	6	,, Negapatam	17
,, Mangalore	7	,, Madras	19
,, Cannanore	8	,, Coconada	21
,, Tellicherry	8	,, Vizagapatam	22
,, Calicut	9	,, Bimlipatam	22
,, Beypore........	9	,, Gopaulpore	23
,, Cochin	10	,, False Point	24
,, Allepey	11	Arrive CALCUTTA	26

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBASS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

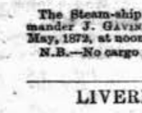
The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th April 1872, at noon.

April 1872.		May 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	26	Leave BUSSORAH	15
Arrive Kurrachee	29	Arrive Fao	15
May 1872		,, Bushire	17
,, Guadur	1	,, Linga	20
,, Muscat........	3	,, Bunder Abbas	21
,, Bunder Abbas	5	,, Muscat........	23
,, Linga	6	,, Guadur	25
,, Bushire	9	Leave Kurrachee	27
,, Fao	11	Arrive BOMBAY	31
Arrive BUSSORAH	12		

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

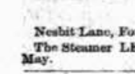
The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd May, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

FIRST CLASS FARE ....Rs. 450
SECOND CLASS FARE...... ,, 300



THE steamer PETERSBURG, 1,609 Tons, A. Blain, Commander, will sail HENCE for LIVERPOOL about May 3rd, 1872, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen in our Office.

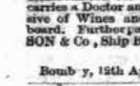
JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

The Steamer LEITH, 1,780 Tons, will follow about the 20th May.

LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. SELLONA, 1,913 Tons, 300 H.P.
(To leave on 10th May).

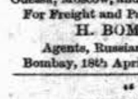


THIS well-known and favourite Steamer (which passed the Canal inward on 7th inst.) will be DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL on the above date. She has excellent and well ventilated accommodation for a large number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. Passage money Rs. 450, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which, however, are obtainable on board. Further particulars can be obtained from Messrs. JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers, or from

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th April 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above Notice, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain Fortounoff, has left Odessa for Bombay, on the 23rd ultimo, and is expected here about the 25th instant. The Nachimoff will have quick despatch.

Cargo taken for Odessa, Constantinople, Aden, all Continental Ports in general, London and Liverpool.

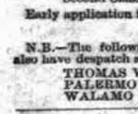
Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February 1871 a direct Goods Service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburg at reduced rates.

For Freight and Passage apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.,
Agents, Russian Steam Nav., Trading, and Odessa Ry Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1872.

"WILSON LINE."
LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
OTHELLO, 20th MAY.



THIS Magnificent New Steamer, A 1 18 Years, 2,500 Tons Register, 2,000-Horse Power Effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will leave Bombay about the 20th May. The OTHELLO has splendid Cabin accommodation amidships, and a spacious and airy Saloon, 40 by 20 feet on the Upper Deck, with an overhanging Deck all round to secure protection from the sun. Everything has been done in the building of this Steamer for the comfort and health of Passengers. She is well ventilated, has a separate Sitting Saloon for Ladies, with adjacent Sleeping Cabins, Bath Rooms, Smoking House, Piano, &c.

First Class ....Rs. 500
Second Class .... ,, 300

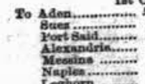
Early application for Passage should be made to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

N.B.—The following Steamers of the WILSON LINE will also have despatch about the dates named:—

THOMAS WILSON.............About 20th April.
PALERMO .... ,, 26th ,,
WALAMO .... ,, 20th May.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.
Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden..............	£22	£15	6
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said..............	38	24	9
Alexandria..............	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)..............	52	35	14-10

(Including Wines.) (Without Food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Intended Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1872.
INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st June 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.
On Monday, the 29th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. MALTA, (1,942 tons and 500 H.P.) Captain G. S. Brooks, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

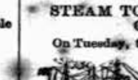
The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
On Tuesday, the 23rd April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Roskell, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 20th April.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS
via BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

Correspondents.
GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
A GREAT TREAT FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.

THOSE TALENTED ENGLISH COMEDIANS,
Mr. and Mrs. BENNEE,
NEE
Miss FANNY RAYNOR,

Will have the honour to appear in Bombay, for the First Time, on SATURDAY, 27th APRIL,

In the following attractive Programme, being probably one of the lightest and more varied entertainments ever offered to the Bombay Public.

The Performance will commence with the Sparkling Comedietta played at the St. James' Theatre, London, for 150 NIGHTS, and entitled,

A HAPPY PAIR,
Mrs. HONEYTON—Miss FANNY RAYNOR,
Mr. HONEYTON—Mr. W. BENNEE.

To be followed by the great Balcony Scene from Shakespeare's
ROMEO AND JULIET,
As played by them in Calcutta last year and elsewhere.
"SEE CRITIQUES APPENDED."

The whole to conclude with the Comic Entertainment written by J. B. Buxton, of the Haymarket,
SNAPPING TURTLES,
or
MATRIMONIAL MASQUERADING.

CHARACTERS.
Mr. Timothy Tantalus Timms .... Mr. W. Bennee.
Mrs. Matilda Timms .... Miss Fanny Raynor.
The Hon'ble FitzFipkins Yaw-Yaw, (a West End Swell) .... Miss Fanny Raynor.
Miss Arabella Dicaway, (a gushing young lady) .... Mr. W. Bennee.
Mrs. O'Blarney, (an Irish steeplechaser).. .. Miss Fanny Raynor.
Sober Sam, (a tee-to-taller).............. Mr. W. Bennee.

FULL PARTICULARS IN PROGRAMMES.

CRITIQUES.

Mr. W. Bennee sustained the part of Romeo, the lovesick, despairing youth, with his accustomed ability, and gave unbounded satisfaction to the audience. Miss Fanny Raynor played Juliet to perfection—her elocution was faultless, and her conception of the part admirable. We have never seen her to greater advantage than in the Balcony Scene, and that in which she drinks the sleeping potion supplied to her by Friar Lawrence.—*Port Elizabeth Advertiser.*

The acting of Miss Raynor and Mr. Bennee is first class.—*Port Elizabeth Telegraph.*

Mr. Bennee and Miss Raynor, in the love passages together, played with excellent feeling and fine effect. The parting between Romeo and Juliet, after the former had been ordered into exile, was a really splendid piece of acting, and produced profound emotion among the audience. Miss Raynor, too, in her subsequent interview with Friar Lawrence, displayed with gushing eloquence the young wife's love.—*Eastern Province Herald.*

If anything were wanting to prove to the Olympic management that good actors and good acting always bring their due reward, even in a place like Calcutta, in well-filled houses and appreciative audiences, Saturday night must have set the question finally at rest. The audience on that occasion was, without doubt, one of the best we have seen since the opening night. Miss Fanny Raynor and Mr Bennee made a capital choice in selecting so popular and so delightful a play as the "Lady of Lyons" for their first appearance before a Calcutta audience. It is long since the residents have had such a treat, and a call twice before the curtain during the progress of the play showed how the efforts of these two artists were appreciated. We have seen Helen Faucit and Fanny Kemble over and over again as the "Lady of Lyons," but it would be unfair to Miss Fanny Raynor to judge her by such standards of excellence. This much we can say, however, that as a "Star," in the general acceptation of the term, Miss Fanny Raynor will hold her ground anywhere. Her voice and her action are full of sweetness and grace, and in the impassioned scenes—more especially in that where she discovers that Melnotte is not the Prince—she displayed the feeling of a true artist. Mr. Bennee is a very pleasing performer, natural and unaffected, and possesses in a great degree a thorough knowledge of the higher branches of his profession. His *physique* is good and his appearance gentlemanly. He has a fine voice, but in certain passages his utterances are somewhat too rapid. As *Claude Melnotte* he made a most favourable impression upon the audience on Saturday night. Of Miss Raynor and Mr. Bennee all that we have to say is, that we trust they will remain with us for some time to come. It is not every day that we are able to have such talented artists amongst us, and the Olympic management will do well to prolong their engagement.—*Englishman.*

Mr. Gill deserves every credit for taking advantage of the presence in Calcutta of Miss Fanny Raynor and Mr. W. Bennee to supplement for a night or two the strength of his Company. It is not surprising then that the crowded audience at the Olympic endorsed the favourable criticisms that these artists had gained elsewhere, and was so far enthusiastic as to call the latter before the curtain no fewer than three times. Of Miss Fanny Raynor's conception of the character of *Pauline Deschappelles*, it is difficult to speak in terms too eulogistic. To an excellent figure, and a countenance capable of fine expression, she unites a clear, musical voice, and a graceful stage movement. Her elocution is perfect, and in scenes of much pathos, her acting is at once powerful and impressive. In the cottage scene, where she upbraids her husband for deceiving her, her outbursts of passion, controlled by strong emotion, fairly rivetted the audience. Mr. Bennee's *Claude Melnotte* was also a meritorious performance. He has all the essentials physically of a good actor, and is, so to speak, a perfectly natural actor. There is no rant or tearing a passion to tatters; on the contrary his action and speech are both chastely, subdued and always distinguished by discrimination.—*Indian Daily News.*

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCH-MAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED from last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Silver and Gold Keyless Watches, by different Makers, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, Gold Earrings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chains. Repairs of all kinds, undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

American Ortegun Clocks and Watches, Time-piece, warranted for one year.

A set of exquisitely-worked Coral Jewellery for Ball-dress, consisting of Bracelet, Brooch, Necklace, and Coronet, &c, now on view at the shop of the Undersigned, to be sold very cheap.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

BLOTTING CASES.

Russia or richly gilt Turkey Morocco,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
Each Rs. 14, 16, 18 & 20.

Rolled Morocco
For use in Office or Study.
Each Rs. 4-8, 5, 5-6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

Blotting Papers and Pads
of superior quality and
Stationery of every description
on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Town Hall, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of April 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the Municipal Commissioner's Revised Budget for 1872.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 22nd April 1872.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Church Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Report and Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1871.
2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
3rd.—To declare a Dividend.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

After the disposal of the above, the following Resolution will be submitted:—

"That out of the Annual Profits of the Company such a sum, as the Directors may think fit, not exceeding fifteen per cent. of the net profits, be set aside for the purpose of improving and adding to the Building, Works and Machinery of the Company, such sum to be placed to the credit of Building and Machinery Accounts in the Company's Books in such proportion as the Directors may think proper."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 19th April 1872.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at No. 3, Church Lane,—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell........	at Rs.	25	per Dozen.
Do. Carbonell & Co	,,	30	,,
Do. J. Sandback & Son's	,,	24	,,
Do. Wauchope, Moodie, & Hope's	,,	24	,,
Do. M. P. Guimareus & Son's	,,	20	,,
Do. do. old pale dry	,,	28	,,
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere et fils.....Pts.	,,	21	,,
Do. do. .....Qts.	,,	42	,,
Do. do. Magnums ..	,,	82	,,
Do. Arthur H B owning's..Qts.	,,	30	,,
BRANDIES—Raynal & Co.'s superior...Qts.	,,	24	,,
Do. Boutelleau & Co. 3 Daggers...	,,	16	,,
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co. St. Julien......	,,	13	,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY FOR THE WEEK ENDING 6th April 1872.

Receipts.	Budget Estimate	For Past Week.	Present Week.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.
Bal. 1st Jan. '72	......	......	......	176,618 6 0
Rates	16,03,399	385244 11 9	56,312 4 7	441,57 0 4
Duties—Town ..	4,33,695	160485 13 4	11,294 7 0	171,7-0 4 4
Do. Tobacco.	1,25,000	41,300 0 0	2,900 0 0	44,200 0 0
Do. Liquor..	1,25,000	36,727 12 0	......	36,727 12 0
Conveyances Lic	8,991	2,371 14 0	......	2,371 14 0
Do. Wheel Tax	2,52,000	47,654 3 0	4,860 0 0	52 514 3 0
Market Fees ..	2,02,000	57,112 3 1	2,544 11 3	59,656 14 4
Halalcore Cess.	2,14,758	20,128 1 9	9,883 4 6	30,011 6 3
Health Dept.. ..	12,000	12,000 0 0	......	12 000 0 0
Workshops ..	......	26,361 9 7	42 8 0	26,404 1 7
Debt ..	15,00,000	15 0000 0 0	......	1500,000 0 0
Deposits ..	......	76,346 9 11	......	76,346 9 11
Advances ..	......	20,95 7 9	1,014 0 4	21,964 8 1
Miscel.—Fines..	15,000	1,882 9 9	283 8 0	2,166 1 9
Do. Receipts .	19,000	10,562 8 4	40 0 0	10,602 8 4
Do. Fees ..	55,386	19,619 4 2	486 4 8	20,105 8 10
Do. Savings..	......	944 3 1	......	944 3 1
Last Yr's Assets.	......	10,304 1 11	......	10,304 1 11
Total Rs..	45,66,729	2429996 1 5	89,661 0 4	2519,657 1 9
Grand Total Rs..				2696275 7 9

Disbursements.	Budget Estimate	For Past Week.	Present Week.	Total.
Superintendence	1,34,956	35,287 9 3	730 6 0	36,017 15 3
Assessment ..	55,522	18,375 12 0	......	18,375 12 0
Collection Dept.	56,393	16,547 0 7	3,001 10 2	19,548 10 9
Police Account..	3,54,804	115,124 10 7	5 3 0	115,129 13 7
Health Dept....	7,84,728	222445 14 7	12,283 5 7	234,729 4 2
Public Works—				
Establishment	36,780	24,237 8 9	......	24,237 8 9
Lighting ..	2,71,566	62,332 1 9	20,791 0 10	83,123 2 7
Watering ..	} 3,20,000	41,267 3 8	11,861 0 0	53,128 3 8
Repairs, Roads		49,302 2 1	2,953 7 0	52,255 9 1
Do. Buildings	14,000	175 7 6	......	175 7 6
Impt. of Streets	50,000	262 12 0	......	262 12 0
Water Works.	75,000	6,447 0 4	212 0 0	6,659 0 4
Drainage ..	2,78,824	8,402 13 0	......	8,402 13 0
Vic. Gardens.	3,000	......	......	......
Workshops ..	......	15,199 14 0	4,442 3 8	19,642 1 8
Debt ..	6,02,130	209410 3 6	......	209410 3 6
Education ..	8,500	1,952 15 0	......	1,952 15 0
Deposits ..	......	39,778 5 11	4,000 0 0	43 778 5 11
Advances ..	......	18,166 9 0	350 0 0	18,516 9 0
Plant & Stores..	15,070	690 14 6	......	690 14 6
Miscellaneous..	10,442	10,451 4 0	30 0 0	10,421 4 0
Last Year's Liabilities	......	1429152 5 11	7,947 5 10	1437099 11 9
Total Rs..	30,72,379	2324910 7 11	68,647 10 1	2393,558 2 0
Balance on 20th April 1872				302,717 5 9
Grand Total Rs..				2696,275 7 9

* Debits and Credits deducted.

JAMES THORBURN, Actg. Controller. T. C. HOPE, Actg. Municipal Commissioner.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

THE Executors beg to inform the PUBLIC that the BUSINESS CONTINUES to be CARRIED ON AS USUAL, and that all Orders will be promptly and satisfactorily executed.

RICHARDSON AND CO.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c.
THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,
NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

COCONADA CHEROOTS,
of superior quality.

			Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"BABINGTON" muster, box of 250			3 12	4 4
"HAVANNAH" do. ,, 250........			4 4	4 12
"OFFICE" do. ,, 100........			1 6	1 8
Do. do. ,, 250........			3 6	3 12

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.
Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9.

Also,
THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c.
SMALL EDITION.
Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

HOCKIN'S
PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

has enjoyed a long-established repute. It differs from, and is superior to, all others, in having all the ingredients in one bottle, in being PERFECTLY TASTELESS, in the case with which it can be taken, in retention of unimpaired strength and quality for an unlimited period, and in being entirely unaffected by DAMP OR ANY CHANGE OF CLIMATE.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

☞ A liberal discount allowed to Traders.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN,
By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA,
In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

SOLE AGENT in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. Mensist, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless ....Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions ....20 to 150
Gold do. do. do. ....60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from ....5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from..............10 to 300

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Branch—SIMLA.

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's Stores of every description and of the finest quality
Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,
"BON ACCORD" WHARF, 223, WAPPING, LONDON, and at ABERDEEN.

Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, DEPTFORD.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.
LULWORTH LODGE, BIRKDALE PARK, SOUTHPORT, LANCASHIRE.

MISS THOMSON receives a limited number of young Ladies, to whose mental culture and religious training her entire time is devoted. Resident Foreign and English Governesses; also Visiting Professors.

The salubrity of this favourite Watering-place, distant from Liverpool twenty miles, renders it a desirable residence for Delicate Children, or those from abroad.

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL.
ART EXHIBITION.

Mr. Wm. MUIR WHITE'S
GREAT HISTORICAL
PAINTING
OF THE
INSTALLATION OF H. R. H.
THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AS A
G. C. S. I.

OPEN DAILY, from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.
Admission..............................ONE RUPEE.

NOTICE.—The USUAL QUARTERLY SALE of the WASTE PAPER of the SECRETARIAT will be HELD on the Premises, on the 25th instant, at 3 P.M.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTICE.—Application will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 23rd April 1872, from parties willing to convey FORTY-FOUR TONS BRIDGE IRON WORK to Carwar, and ONE HUNDRED and TEN TONS of ditto from near Bowa Bhismulla's Tomb, Boree Bunder, to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Good's Station at Carnac Bunder. A deposit of Rupees Two Hundred to accompany the application. This amount will be forfeited in case of any evasion or delay in signing the necessary Agreement Paper.

Further particulars can be learnt on application during Office hours.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 20th April 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Probate of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of JOHN KER, late of Bombay, Civil Engineer, deceased, who died at Bombay on the 15th January 1872, has been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Captain JAMES FITZGERALD, one of the Executors thereof. All persons indebted to the said Estate are requested forthwith to pay the amounts due from them respectively to the said Captain James Fitzgerald, or to us as his Solicitors, and all persons having any debt or claim upon or affecting the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in particulars of their claim to us as Solicitors to the said Executor, at our Office in Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within one month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the Executor will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said John Ker, the Testator, among the persons entitled thereto without regard to any debts or claims not then sent in or made known to him, and the said Executor will not be liable for the Assets so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.—Dated this 15th day of April 1872.

KEIR, PRESCOT, AND WINTER,
Solicitors to Captain James Fitzgerald.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned, MANOCKJEE EDULJEE, surviving Partner of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Muncherjee, who was the sole Successor to the late Mr. James Barron in the business of repairing. Watches, Clocks and Chronometers, and the Undersigned, PIROZSHAW RUTTONJEE, Assistant to the firm of Jamsetjee Muncherjee, beg to inform the Public that from the 1st of March 1872, they, in partnership together, have commenced to carry the business of repairing and mending Watches, Clocks and Chronometers in the same premises in Meadow Street, on their own account, under name or style of JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE.

The Undersigned possess TESTIMONIALS from European gentlemen testifying to the knowledge and experience they have in the art of repairing, cleaning, and mending Watches, Clocks, and Chronometers, and thanking the Public for the patronage and support they accorded to the firm of Jamsetjee Muncherjee for many years, they solicit a continuance of the same, and assure their Customers and Friends that they would strive to deserve such patronage.

MANOCKJEE EDULJEE.
PIROZSHAW RUTTONJEE.

Bombay, 1st April 1872.

THE ROYAL PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, advertised to be held THIS DAY, has been POSTPONED, and will be held on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Office of the Undersigned, for the transaction of the business specified in the previous Notice.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
શા॰ નરશી કેશવજીની કું॰ની.
i. e. SHA NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th April 1872.

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Directors beg to intimate that they have appointed Messrs. W. and A. GRAHAM Co. to act as AGENTS for the COMPANY in BOMBAY.

FREDERICK J. HALLOWS,
Manager.

Glasgow, 28th February 1872.

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital.—ONE MILLION STERLING.

Head Office—133, West George Street, Glasgow.

Directors.
Chairman—Alexander Crum, Esq., of Thornliebank.

H. E. Crum, Ewing Junr., Esq., Merchant, Glasgow. Hugh Brown, Esq., Manufacturer, Glasgow. Richard Kidston, Esq., (Messrs. A. G. Kidston and Co.), Glasgow. James King Younger, of Campsie, Esq., Glasgow. James Kirkland, Esq., Com. Merchant, Glasgow. Charles Randolph, Esq.; Shipbuilder, Glasgow. John Moffat, Esq., Ardrossan. D. S. Cargill, Esq., (Messrs. William Milne & Co.), Merchant, Glasgow and Ceylon. William Smith Dixon, Esq., of Govanhall, Ironmaster.

Manager—Frederick J. Hallows.

Life Department.

Assurers obtain perfect security, and incur no liability of partnership.

The Premiums are moderate, and every advantage is given to the Assured.

Fire Department.

Transfers from other Offices effected without cost or trouble. Insurances accepted on nearly all descriptions of property. Claims are met with promptitude and fairness.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

THE MALABAR COMPANY (Limited).

CAPITAL—TWENTY LACS OF RUPEES (£200,000), DIVIDED INTO 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH.

Further Issue of 7,000 Shares, of Rs. 200 each, upon which Rs. 100 only is at present intended to be called up.

Directors.
JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, Esq. (Messrs. Forbes & Co.)
CAMPBELL M. KEIR, Esq. (Messrs. Keir, Prescot & Winter.)
HORMUSJEE BOMONJEE, Esq. (Messrs. Bomonjee, Touche & Co.)
VENAYEKROW JUGGONATH SUNKERSETT, Esq.
The following Gentlemen also have agreed to join the Board:—
J. M. MACLEAN, Esq.
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY, Esq.
Secretaries and Treasurers:—Messrs. FORBES & Co.

PROSPECTUS.

The principal business intended to be undertaken by the Malabar Company (Limited) is that of a Land Mortgage Bank in Western India, and it is more especially to increase this Branch of the Company's business that it is now proposed to invite subscriptions for further Capital.

The Company was registered as a Joint Stock Company in Bombay on 8th December 1865. The Capital subscribed for was over Two Lakhs of Rupees. of which, as originally intended, only One Hundred Rupees per share, or Rs. 1,01,000, has been called up, the number of shares issued being 1,010.

The Capital of the Company is now invested partly in mortgages on Land at rates varying from 9 to 12 per cent. per annum, and partly in the Waycoon Coffee Estate in Wynaad, the net returns from which have for some years past yielded a still higher average percentage of profit; that for the year 1869-70 being 9½ per cent.; that for 1870-71 being 17½ per cent.; and that for 1871-72 estimated at about 12 per cent. This Estate is being extended, and as it possesses great advantages of soil and exposure, it will doubtless continue to prove a highly profitable investment.

The Memorandum of Association stipulates that the Capital should be twenty lakhs of rupees, divided into ten thousand shares of rupees two hundred each, and that the business of the Company should be (*inter alia*) the advancing money on the security of landed property and of Merchandize, the Agency of Estates, and the cultivation, sale, and exportation of coffee and other agricultural Products on account of the Company, and as Agents on Commission, the establishing of factories for garbling and cleaning coffee, and the undertaking and carrying out other works and operations for the purpose of utilizing the products of Southern India.

Although some of the branches of business thus included within the scope of the Company's operations may offer the prospect of a higher rate of profit, still the Directors, having in view the great advantages of a steady and perfectly secure business, have determined to invest nearly the whole of the new Capital in mortgages on Land and other property, and the Directors intend that three-fourths of the paid-up Capital shall in future be so invested.

The Dividends declared by the Company have been as follows:—
1869............................ 5 per cent. Dividend
1870............................ 6 ,,
1871............................ 7 ,,

During the year 1871 the net earnings of the Company amounted to 15 per cent. on the Capital.

The Directors have no intention of calling up more than Rs. 100 per share.

The sum of Rs. 100 per share will be payable on the new issue of shares, and on payment of the same at once or by the following instalments the applicant will be entitled to the shares allotted:—

On application.............................. Rs. 10
On allotment .... ,, 20
On 1st August .... ,, 20
On 1st October .... ,, 20
On 1st December .... ,, 30

In the event of non-payment on the above dates by any shareholder of any instalments due on account of shares provisionally allotted to him, the deposit and any instalments already paid will be liable to forfeiture. The new issue will not be entitled to share in the profits of the Company during the current year, but will receive interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on the respective instalments from the dates of payment.

The number of shares to be allotted is 7,000, and a portion of them, it is intended, shall be issued in London.

Applications for allotment if accompanied with a remittance or deposit of Rs. 10 per share will be received by the Undersigned up to 30th April.

Applications for allotment must be made in the form following.

In the event of no allotment being made the deposit Paid will be returned.

Printed copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the Balance Sheets for the years 1867 to 1871 inclusive, may be seen on application to the Undersigned.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th March 1872.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To THE DIRECTORS OF THE MALABAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,

Referring to your issue of new shares in the above Company, I request you to allot me .... shares, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the amount payable thereon according to the terms of your Prospectus dated the 27th day of March 1872.

Name (in full ____________
Address ____________
Profession ____________
Date ____________
Signature (in full) ____________

JOONAS TYAB,
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILOR,
SHIRT MAKER,
HOSIER, HATTER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYAB

Begs respectfully to inform the Gentry and Public in general that he has now got his Stock replete, and he can safely say that it cannot be surpassed in Bombay.

WOOLEN GOODS.

J. T. can undoubtedly say that his Black and Colored Cloths are equal or superior to any ever shipped to him before.

SHIRTINGS.

Also a large quantity of that beautiful soft and absorbing material Oxford Cloth, likewise Spun Silk, Silk and Wool, Striped and Check Flannels, and best French Cambric of all the newest designs and latest Patterns.

HATS.

Best Black Dress Hats, Drab Shell, hard and soft Felt cricketting Hats and Caps, in a variety of shapes.

OVERLAND REQUIREMENTS.

Portmanteaus solid leather, Overland Trunks, Tin Boxes, Ladies' Tin and Wood Dress Boxes, Courier Bags, Rugs, and Scotch Mauds, Leather Straps, &c., &c.

MILITARY REQUIREMENTS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

JOONAS TYAB,
11, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BUDGET OF INDIA in a Neat and Convenient Form for Reference.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—A MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE WADIA TESTIMONIAL will be HELD at SUNKERSETT HOUSE, Gowalia, on FRIDAY, the 3rd May next, at half-past four o'clock P.M., to determine the form the Testimonial should take.

The Accounts of the Fund will also be then laid before the Meeting.

VENAYEKROW JUGGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT.

Bombay, 18th April 1872.

NOTICE.—RE RICHMOND & Co.'s INSOLVENCY.—Mr. W. H. S. CRAWFORD, Agent and Planter, Mahé, Malabar Coast District, having been appointed by Order of the Insolvent Court, Madras, under date the Eighth day of March 1872, as the Trade Assignee for the liquidation of the above Estate, all persons having Claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are hereby required forthwith to state their Claims, pay their Debts, and deliver up such Property to the said Mr. W. H. S. Crawford.

W. GRANT,
Attorney for Trade Assignee.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

CHLORALUM, THE NEW DISINFECTANT.

MESSRS. R. L. SOUTHERN & Co. have the pleasure of drawing the attention of Steam Ship Companies, Owners, Masters and Agents of Vessels generally, to the following:—

THE CHLORALUM COMPANY have just received official notification from the Board of Trade that it has been decided to substitute CHLORALUM for the Solution of Chloride of Zinc at present included in the Scale of Medical Stores published by the Board in pursuance of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1861.

Chloralum can now be obtained in any quantity from Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co., or of R. L. SOUTHERN & Co., who will supply copies of the Chloralum Review and various Notices in THE LONDON JOURNALS on application.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Messrs. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co.,
OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and the Public in general to their large Stock of MOULMEIN TEAK, Squared Logs and Scantlings, Boards, Planks, &c., of various sizes.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, of different sizes and gauges.
RIDGE CAPPINGS.
MILLED SHEET LEAD, of different weights.
PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

Indents executed for all descriptions of Building Materials and forwarded to Outstations.

Every article supplied guaranteed to be of the best quality and at market rates.

Orders from Outstations will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanataria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil-Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

THE Undersigned beg to inform the Public that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the celebrated DUMLOT TEAS,

which have a richness and delicacy of flavour second to no Tea grown in India.

	Cash. per lb.	Credit. per lb.
Pekoe Souchong, in 1 & 2 lb. Packets and 5 & 10 lb. Boxes ....Rs.	2 0	Rs. 2 4
Pekoe Mixture, in 1 & 2 lb. Packets and 5 lb. Boxes .... ,,	2 0	,, 2 4
Pekoe, in 1 lb. Packets.............. ,,	2 4	,, 2 8
Orange Pekoe, in 1 lb Packets.............. ,,	2 8	,, 2 12

We have always on hand the well-known and much-appreciated KOUSANIE COMPANY'S TEAS.

	Cash. per lb.	Credit. per lb.
Kousanie Souchong ....Rs.	2 0	Rs. 2 4
Kousanie Mixture.............. ,,	2 0	,, 2 4
Kousanie Pekoe and Orange Pekoe .... ,,	2 2	,, 2 6

Purchasers of 25 lbs. and upwards of any of the above Teas are allowed 10 per cent. discount.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Merchants and Agents.

11, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, 12th March 1872.

CARSON'S
ORIGINAL
ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,
PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Works, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands

A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common Paint.

Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black, Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.
Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.
AGENTS FOR
THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.
Particulars on application.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

SPECIAL STOCK
FOR THE
HOT SEASON.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS,
22, APOLLO STREET,

SOLICIT commands in the several Departments of their Establishment, which offers a large and Choice Stock, regularly supplied by Mail Steamers.

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS
MEET WITH IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND DESPATCH.

GENT'S BANIANS OR UNDER-VESTS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Pure India Gauze Merino..............half doz.	19 0	24 0
Super ,, ...	24 0	27 0
Best Silk and Merino	30 0	35 0
Summer Merino, thicker substance	24 0	27 0

SUPERIOR COTTON SOCKS,
DOUBLE FEET AND HEELS.

Gent's Fine Cotton ....per doz.	11 0	12 8
,, Fancy Colours	12 8	14 0
,, Fancy Stripes	16 8	18 8
,, Striped Balbriggan	18 0	20 0
,, Lisle Thread..............	21 0	24 0

PURE MERINO SOCKS,
SOFT AND SHRINKLESS.

Fine Plain Colours	15 8	17 8
Fine ,, Ribbed	16 8	18 8
Super neat Stripes	18 0	20 0
Superfine "Very Thin"..............	20 0	23 0
Knickerbockers { Fine ....per pair	4 12	5 8
for Sportsmen { Super ....per pair	5 12	6 8
Bathing Drawers	2 0	2 4

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS,
FOR THE HOT SEASON.

	Half Dozen.	
Oxford Cloth, the genuine material, cool, shrinkless, and absorbing	36 0	40 0
Silk and Wool, the best-made, neat patterns, thoroughly shrunk	52 0	58 0
Flannel—Pure Wool—Plain and Fancy Colours, thoroughly shrunk	49 0	56 0
Spun Silk, best quality, neat designs	67 0	75 0
Best French Printed, Collar attached	28 0	31 0
Printed Cambric, Collar attached, a useful shirt.	22 8	25 0
Fine Long Cloth Cambric Front, &c..............	22 8	25 0
Best ,, Fine Linen Fronts, &c	28 0	31 0
Dress—French Embroidered Fronts, &c..............	7 8	8 8

BEST LINEN COLLARS.

Three Fold Shapes. { New Dux, Pall Mall, Haymarket. / West End, Shakespere / (Military New Mess Collars) }	6 0	7 0
West End, Dux, Cambric Tie attached	6 8	7 8

SUPERIOR BRACES.

Berlin, Leather, Patent Webb..............	2 0	2 4
Indiarubber with Doe Ends..............	2 6	2 12
French (very Light)	1 12	2 0

SUPERIOR CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

Washed and Hem'd, per Doz. { Cash, Rs. 5 0 10 8 12 8 / Credit.. 6 0 12 0 14 0 }	14 0 / 15 8	16 0 / 18 0
French Hem'd Stitched Colored Borders..............	25 0	28 8

NEW SCARFS AND TIES.

Jules Favre, Ollivier, Royal, Promenade.	Small Sailors Knott	1 12	2 0
Duke, Stroller, Peer, Conqueror, H. R. H.	Large Knott each	2 12 to 2 0 2 12	3 2 to 2 4 3 4
Dress Ties		0 8	0 10
,, Made Bow..............		0 14	1 0
Tom Thum Ties		0 14	1 0
Eglington, Black or Colored..............		1 0	1 2
Washing Silk Scarfs		1 12	2 0

LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY.

Front Studs,	14-Carat Gold on	3 8	4 0
Collar Studs,	Ivory, each arti-	1 8	1 12
Solitaires.	cle Warranted.	4 8	5 0

COLLAR STUDS, FRONT STUDS, SLEEVES LINKS, SOLITAIRES, IN 15 AND 18 CARAT GOLD.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.

Damask Napkins	doz.	10 8	12 8
Damask Cloths	each	16 8	18 8
Large Size	each	23 0	25 0
Honey Comb Towels	doz.	11 8	13 0
Bath Towels	doz.	20 0	22 8

OVERLAND AND TRAVELLING KIT.

	inch.		
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Fitted with strong Lock, Iron Ribs. The correct Cabin Height	27 / 30 / 33	23 0 / 25 0 / 28 0	26 0 / 28 0 / 31 0
LADIES—Light and Strong with Tray, folding Millinery Division, and Upper Dress Compartment	33 / 36	43 0 / 45 0	48 0 / 50 0
RAIL PORTMANTEAUS, To fit under Seat, wide and Flat, with Shirt Case, Pocket for paper &c., a Very Serviceable Article	22 / 24 / 26	22 0 / 23 8 / 25 0	25 0 / 26 0 / 28 8
SOLID LEATHER—Trunk Portmanteau, turned Edges, Copper Rivited, with Best Brass Lever Lock and Pair of Strong Straps	21 / 26 / 30	52 0 / 58 0 / 68 0	58 0 / 64 0 / 75 8
SOILED LINEN BAGS, Strong Canvas, fitted with a good Lock Frame		4 12 / 5 12	5 2 / 6 0
CASH, and COURIER BAGS, made of Morocco Leather or Canvas, with patent Spring Lock		6 12 / 7 12	7 18 / 8 12
RUG STRAPS—Connecting Handles		2 0	2 4
OVERLAND CHAIRS—Best Seasoned Birchwood, with strong Steel Screws		9 8 / 11 8	10 8 / 13 0
TRAVELLING PILLOWS		2 0	2 0
RUGS { Pure Alpacca, Light and Soft ... / Large Size		12 8 / 16 8	14 8 / 18 4
SCOTCH MAUDS		16 8	18 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
22, Apollo Street. Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

LAMPLOUGH'S
EFFERVESCING
PYRETIC SALINE

HAS been found pre-eminently beneficial in preventing and curing SMALL-POX, by purifying, invigorating, and vitalizing the Blood. Any person who has already this complaint should take it, and be kept in a cool and darkened room to prevent its leaving any trace on the features.

Important to all, more especially those who have charge of others, to Travellers, English Ministers, British Consuls, and Europeans, seeking to reside in safety in TROPICAL and FOREIGN CLIMATES.

Invigorating and vitalizing the blood, it alleviates thirst in a most agreeable manner, and furnishes the system with those saline principles that are essential to health.

Sickness, Headache, and Nausea are, in most cases, immediately relieved by taking a tea-spoonful in a tumbler of cold water.

Sea Voyages.—It is a very valuable accompaniment. It instantly allays the sickness.

For Bilious Constitutions, giving rise to vitiated Secretions, Indigestion, and Eruptions on the Skin, a tea-spoonful should be taken daily with the dinner, in a tumbler of water.

Rawul Pindee, Punjab, India, 28th March, 1871.

'On the recommendation of several officers, who had some of your Saline in the West Indies, all of whom speak in the highest terms of your Pyretic Saline, we were induced to try it, for the first time in this province. This result was not due to any novelty in introducing a new medicine, but solely from the ascertained merits of your preparation after use in the *fever-stricken districts* by which we are surrounded, and we firmly believe that the use of your Pyretic Saline will do more to PREVENT fever than all the Quinine ever imported can cure. We write thus strongly, because, both from personal experience and observation, we believe we have at length found a *remedy* against the ever present fevers of these parts, which costs the *British nation hundreds of valuable lives* in Peshawur alone.

'We are now willing to enter into special terms for large and continued supplies, &c.'

H. LAMPLOUGH,
SOLE MANUFACTURER, HOLBORN, LONDON.
Wholesale Depot at Bombay,
Messrs ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co., Sole Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

TREACHER AND Co., LIMITED,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WHITE & Co.'s SHERRIES.

The Company are appointed Sole Agents in this Presidency for the *Celebrated Wines* of Messrs. *J. & C. White & Co.*

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PALE DINNER ....Qts.	22 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO.............. ,,	26 0	29 0
SUPERIOR PALE (J. & C. White's well-known *White Seal* brand).............. ,,	28 0	31 0
MANZANILLA, (sometimes known as the "Convent" Wine).............. ,,	34 0	38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, (*genuine juice of the Grape, which cheaper Wines offered as Amontillado usually are not*).............. ,,	38 0	42 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO .... ,,	44 0	48 0

PORTS.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s FINE PORT......Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do. ....Pts.	16 0	18 0
J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s SUPERIOR PORT, (*most suitable for Invalids*)..............Qts.	34 0	38 0
Do. do. ....Pts.	19 0	21 0

SPARKLING WINES.
(CHAMPAGNES, HOCKS, AND MOSELLES.)

The charge for examination and re-packing is Rs. 2 per case. The Company are appointed Agents in the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. *F. Giesler & Co.*, and for Messrs. *Perrier, Jouet, & Co.*

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE; Giesler & Co.'s "*For India*," and Perrier, Jouet & Co.'s "*Pale Extra Dry Creaming*" brands in "original" cases ....Qts.	38 0	42 0
Do. do. ....Pts.	21 0	23 0
CHAMPAGNE; Jules (the original) Mumm's finest dry ....Qts.	36 0	40 0
Do. do. ....Pts.	20 0	22 0
HOCK, Superior Sparkling..............Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. do. ....Pts.	18 0	20 0
HOCK, "Ehrenbreitstein," finest Sparkling; possessing in full perfection the aroma and flavour of the best Rhine Wine........Qts.	38 0	42 0
Do. do. ....Pts.	21 0	23 0
MOSELLE, Superior Sparkling..............Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. do. ....Pts.	18 0	20 0
MOSELLE, finest "NONPAREIL" ....Qts.	36 0	40 0
Do do. ....Pts.	20 0	22 0
MOSELLE; F. Giesler & Co.'s finest Sparkling ....Qts.	36 0	40 0
Do. do. ....Pts.	20 0	22 0
BURGUNDY, Rich Sparkling, Red or White Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. do. ....Pts.	18 0	20 0

STILL RHENISH WINES.
Imported from the Company's Agency at Coblenz.
HOCKS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM, light Still Breakfast..........Qts.	15 0	17 0
Do. do. ....Pts.	9 0	10 0
BODENTHAL, vintage 1865 ....Qts.	21 0	24 0
Do. do. ....Pts.	11 0	13 0
NIERSTEIN, vintage 1865 ....Qts.	25 0	28 0
Do. do. ....Pts.	14 0	16 0
HATTENHEIM, vintage 1865 ....Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do. ....Pts.	15 0	17 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, vintage 1862 ....Qts.	35 0	40 0
Do. do. ....Pts.	19 0	21 0
STEINWEIN (The celebrated Still Hock, in glass jugs)	20 0	22 8
Do. superior old	27 0	30 0

MOSELLES.

WINNINGEN..............Qts.	20 0	22 0
Do. ....Pts.	10 8	12 8
SCHARZBERG ....Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. .... ,,	18 0	20 0

(A few dozens of Steiger, Rudesheimer and Rocheimer on hand.)

BORDEAUX WINES.

The Company's Clarets have been known throughout the Presidency for many years as the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

CLARETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PETIT MEDOC, vintage 1869 ....Qts.	11 0	12 8
MEDOC, vintage 1866 .... ,,	14 8	16 0
Do. do. ....Pts.	8 0	9 0
SAINT JULLIEN, vintage 1861 ....Qts.	20 0	22 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE .... ,,	25 0	28 0
Do. Pints	14 0	16 0

BURGUNDIES.

CHABLIS, vintage 1861 .... ,,	16 0	18 0
CHABLIS, vintage 1858 .... ,,	21 8	24 0
BEAUNE, fine red .... ,,	16 0	18 0
Do. do. ....Pts.	9 0	11 0
POMMARD, full bodied ....Qts.	18 0	20 0
POMMARD, superior .... ,,	22 8	25 0
MACON, superior .... ,,	20 0	23 0
Do. do. ....Pts.	12 0	14 0
CHAMBERTIN, rich ....Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do. ....Pts.	15 0	17 0

SAUTERNES.

BARSAC, vintage 1861 .... ,,	20 0	22 8
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1861.............. ,,	22 8	25 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1858 .... ,,	30 0	34 0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

SPIRITS.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE; (Treacher & Co.'s celebrated Heart-Labelled Brandy)..............per doz	27 0	30 0
COGNAC FINE OLD PALE; (Treacher & Co.'s) the "Travelling Bottle" (a flat & portable speciality for Travellers' use) ,,	16 0	18 0
COGNAC, OLD PALE, far superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell, and others commonly sold at the same rate. ,,	24 0	27 0
COGNAC, PALE; the Vine-Growers Co.'s label .... ,,	18 0	21 0

EXSHAW'S, HENNESSEY'S, MARTELL'S, AND MOUNIER'S.

LONDON GINS. HOLLANDS GIN.
Superior Jamaica Rum.

SCOTCH WHISKY. IRISH WHISKY.
Choice Liqueurs and Crémes.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CLARET.—CHATEAU DU ROE, Rs. 9½ per dozen.

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co.

8, Rampart Row, Bombay, 5th April 1872.

WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE, Unsurpassed for Delicacy of Aroma, Excellent Tonic Properties, and Keeping Qualities.

Breweries: EDINBURGH.
London Offices: BELVEDERE ROAD, S.E.
Established 1749.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

25	Cases Sparkling Hock, superior quality	Rs.	28
25	Do. do. Moselle do.		28
50	Do. Deidesheimer Riesling		17
25	Do. Assmannshaeuser Auslese, red..............		20

A. BLASCHECK & Co.

FOR SALE, A. ALBRECHT'S CHATEAU D'AY CHAMPAGNE.
Quarts, Rs. 30; Pints, Rs. 16.

This Wine is of really fine quality, and is the cheapest in this market.

FROM THOMAS DUNKIN AND SON, BORDEAUX.

St. ESTEPHE—A good Breakfast Claret, at Rs. 12, or for 6 dozen Rs 10 per dozen.

HAUT SAUTERNE—A favourite Wine, at Rs. 12, or for 6 dozen Rs. 10 per dozen.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

Bombay, 7th March 1872.

WINES.—The Undersigned have on Sale at their Godowns, Rampart Row, the following excellent WINES, and strongly recommend CONSUMERS to GIVE them a TRIAL:—

SHERRY—Fine dry Amontillado..............Rs.	24	Per dozen.
CHAMPAGNES—A. Collins' Fleur de Sillery......	24	,,
Grand Vin Impérial..............	30	,,
SICILIAN CLARET—A pure full-bodied wine...	12	,,
CLARETS—Page and Sandeman's Breakfast.....	10	,,
Medoc (Boireau fils frères)..............	10	,,
St. Julien (G. Preller & Co.)..............	10	,,
Lormont Do.	12	,,
Chateau Mouton Do.	20	,,
Chateau Léoville Do.	20	,,
BARSAC—A fine white Bordeaux..............	15	,,
CHABLIS— Do.	16	,,

N.B.—Many of the above Wines have been imported at much higher cost than the Prices quoted.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co.
(late Blackwell & Co.)

Bombay, April 1872.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

NOTICE.—TO LET, from 1st April 1872, an UPPER STORIED AIRY HOUSE, No. 75, Malabar Hill.—Apply to Mr. ANUNDRAO BHASKERJEE, Small Causes Court, Bombay, Esplanade.

Bombay, 25th March 1872.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER THREAD
of every description for the
INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS,

Gold, Silver, and Tinsel Twists—Braids—Bullions, &c., &c., for Embroidering.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD,
LONDON.
GOLD LEAF, BEST QUALITY, 45s. per 1,000.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

DEMAND for Bank of Bombay, 1st and 2nd Issues, and Bombay Press shares. Spinning shares dull. Government Paper firm.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 20th April compared with the statement issued on 13th April:—

LIABILITIES.	13th Apr l.	20th April.
Proprietors Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ......Rs. 50,00,000; Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ...... „ 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	404,24,034	403,01,621
Do. do. do. at Branches	34,62,280	41,13,928
Other Deposits	169,18,500	163,71,692
Post Bills	44,617	47,073
Cash Credits, undrawn	19,94,989	11,40,071
Rs.	693,44,420	684,74,385
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	62,02,011	64,20,540
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	69,28,795	54,64,002
Loans, on Security of do do.	15,70,935	16,08,610
Current Accounts, overdrawn	6,199	9,313
Bills Discounted	132,25,443	130,61,384
Stamps	6,852	6,691
Dead Stock ......Rs. 4,98,093; Amount applied in reduction „ 55,000	4,38,093	4,38,093
Bullion	25,37,184	21,50,567
Cash Balances with Correspondents	6,37,319	4,77,131
Cash and Currency Notes	377,91,589	388,38,056
Rs.	693,44,420	684,74,385

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for week ended 23rd March 1872.

KHAMGAUM.	RECEIPTS. Rs. a. p.	TRAIN MILEAGE.
Passengers	86 12 9	51
Goods	481 7 8	61
Electric Telegraph	1 14 11	0
Total	570 3 4	112
OOMRAWUTTEE.		
Passengers	104 6 6	31
Goods	397 6 1	77
Electric Telegraph	0 14 9	0
	502 11 4	108

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.

			Rs. A. P.
500 pieces Grey Shirtings		40 inch 39 yds. 7 lbs.	4 12 0
750 „ „ „		40 „ 39 „ 7 lbs.	4 13 0
1,000 „ „ „ (coarse)		40 „ 39 „ 7 lbs.	4 10 0
650 „ „ „		40 „ 39 „ 8¼ lbs.	5 9 0
500 „ „ „		40 „ 39 „ 8¼ lbs.	5 9 6
2,000 „ „ „		40 „ 39 „ 8¼ lbs.	5 9 3
3,000 „ White Tanjibs		34 „ 20	1 12 0
500 „ „ Mulls, B. E.		40 „ 20	2 9 3
1,600 „ „ Jacconets		40 „ 20	Rs. 2-2 to 4 10 0
120 „ W. E. Prints		33 „ 25	4 14 0
120 „ „ „		33 „ 25	5 4 0
180 „ „ „		33 „ 25	4 10 0

COTTON.

50 candies New Veravul, without selection	...	Rs. 222½
150 „ „ Vingorla, ready	...	„ 242
250 „ „ Dhollera	...	„ 268½
50 „ „ Unjar	...	„ 268
50 „ „ Sawginned Dharwar, 15 days	...	„ 292
125 „ „ Do. 15 days	...	„ 293
500 „ „ Do. 10 days	...	„ 293
50 „ „ Broach, ready	...	„ 260
50 „ „ M. G. Broach, without selec.	...	„ 270
50 „ „ Veerumgaum, ready	...	„ 265
25 „ „ Do.	...	„ 266
50 „ „ Akote	...	„ 278
100 „ „ Kurunja	...	„ 272
100 „ „ Do.	...	„ 271

METALS.

1,000 cwts. Copper Braziers	Rs. 54 per cwt.
500 „ Do.	„ 54½ „
300 „ Spelter, English	„ 9 „
500 „ Do. do.	„ 9 „

YARN.

20 bales T. Red Twist, No. 40 ...As. 21½ per lb.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Ethiopia (s)	Sanders	Bussorah, April 4.
22	Marmion (s)	Braff	Port Said, April 3.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Delhi (s)	Wilkinson	Aden and Suez.
	Thomas Wilson (s)	Cosens	Liverpool.
	Stowell (s)	Johnson	London.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Knight Commander, Stap, to Liverpool.
Ship Westminster, Grose, to Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Malta, to Aden and Suez.
Brig Keerata Roodrin, to Cochin.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April		
19	Singapore (s)	London.

DAILY EXPORTS—22ND APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mabel, 300 cwts. bones, Edward Bates & Co.; 200 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Hannah Law, 400 bales cotton, Nesservanjee Manockjee & Co.
Helen Scott, 1,400 bundles galls, Cassumbhoy Munjee.
Cella (s), 104 bales wool, Pursotum Cursondass; 110 bales cotton, Jumnadass Narotumdass; 150 bales cotton, Sewaram Khoosaldass; 250 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 128 bales cotton, Nanabhoy Purmanundass; 16 bales wool, Hasonbhoy Goolam Husson & Co.; 29 bales old rags, Canjee Jatta; 77 bales rags, and 11 bales cotton, Toolsedass Cullianjee; 30 bales hemp, Chutoorbhooj Pittamber; 237 bales cotton, Ramcrishna Roognath; 100 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co.; 3 bales cotton, Narondass Pursotumdass; 11 bales rags, and 14 bales wool, Toolsedass Callianjee; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.; 27 bales cotton, Megjee Munjee.
Berar (s), 200 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co.; 100 bales cotton, A. Blascheck & Co.; 5 bales cotton, Hajee Essac Ellias; 2 bales cotton, N. J. Ebram; 92 bales cotton, J. D. Vurria; 225 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 119 packages munjeet, Vizboocan Amroot all; 20 bales skins, Jocoob Sawoo & Co.; 50 bales cotton, H. A. H. Essac
Palermo (s), 116 bales cotton, Greaves, cotton & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Heerjee Dewsen; 130 bales Cotton, Monore Hurruckcund; 60 bales hemp, Soonderdass Mooljee; 90 bales cotton, Bhowan Ramjee; 81 bales wool, Mooljee Jetha; 1 case skins, Wallace & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Nesservanjee Manockjee; 100 bales cotton, Gordhundass Purshotumdass.
European (s), 2,502 dholls coir yarn, Dinsha Bhicajee Khan & Co.; 48 bales cotton, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 460 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co; 34 bales wool, Vizbhookandass Amrootlall; 45 bales cotton, Damjee Shamjee; 45 bales wool, Damodhur Muthooradass; 210 bales cotton, Bhimjee Somjee & Co.; 5 bales cotton, N. J. Ebram; 75 bales jute, and 25 bales rags, Coorjee Bhajee.
Elgin (s), 200 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 61 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhoyraz; 61 bales cotton, C. Anundhoy; 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co.
Petersburg (s), 1,000 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 30 bales cotton and 4 bales wool, Kessowjee Pitamber.
Belgian (s), 200 bales cotton, King & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Timavo (s), 451 packages jagree, and 1,200 bags linseed, Heerachund Cursonjee; 10 bales hides, Joosub Abdool; 23 bales hides, Peerbhoy Asser; 3 bales hides, Russoolbhoy Momedbhoy; 34 bales hides, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 16 cases gum, and 4 cases fishmaws, Nanseybhoy Gangjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Macedon (s), 4,200 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.; 1,500 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Campendown, 200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,

FOR GENOA.

Persia (s), 30 bales wool, V. Coverjee; 9 casks castor oil, Volkart Brothers; 50 bags coffee, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co; 150 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia (s), 60 bales wool, V. Coorjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hindostan (s), 3 cases Cambay stones, Ebram Noordin & Co; 37 bags ooplate, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 6 bundles E. teeth, Nursey Kessowjee & Co; 25 bales white twist, Hajee Johnmomed Abdool Khaluk; 34 cases olibanum, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 13 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon; 46 chests M. opium, Dadabhoy Cawasjee Tata; 5 chests M. opium, E. D. Langrana; 38 chests M. opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 30 chests M. opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 5 chests M. opium, Merwanjee Manockjee & Co; 9 chests M. opium, H. Abdoola Noor Momed; 41 chests M. opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 15 chests M. opium, Hajee Essac Elias; 15 chests M. opium S. & D. B. Futtakia; 21 chests M. opium, N. J. Ebram; 12 chests M. opium, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 10 chests M. opium, Ramdass Khimjee & Co; 14 chests M. opium, Rehemoobhoy Habibbhoy; 11 chests M. opium, Ebram Noordin & Co.; 22 chests M. opium, Hajee Adam Esmail & Co; 15½ chests M. opium, Hujaremul Nursingdass; 104 boxes bar silver, the C. B. of I. & China; 19 chests M. opium, Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib; 8 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon; 32 chests M. opium, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 22 chests M. opium Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 10 chests M. opium, J. Dulsookroy; 23 chests M. opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 7 chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co.; 27 chests M. opium, Nursey Kessowjee; 13 chests M. opium, Sewnath Ramnath; 7 chests M. opium, Jugnath Ramjus; 11 chests M. opium; Poorumul Chemeram; 50 bales cotton, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Husson & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hindostan (s), 14½ chests M. opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co.; 2½ chests M. opium, Maguniall Purbhoodass; 1 chest M. opium, Roognath Jugnath; 15 chests M. opium, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy; 6 chests M. opium, Dulsook Ramsook; 17 chests M. opium, Currimbhoy Abram; 130 chests M. opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 34 chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co.; 6 chests M. opium, Rampurtab Calooram.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—22ND APRIL, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 22nd April, 3-15 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 17 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 22nd April, 1-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 35 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 21st April, 2-5 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 19 hours 35 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 22nd April, 9-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 43 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 21st to 9 P.M. of the 22nd April is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	5 34	0 1
„ Galle	One in	1 35
„ Kurrachee	0 32	0 4
„ Madras	1 0	0 4

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 22nd April, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 22nd April, 6-15 A.M.; via Turkey, 20th April, 9-58 A.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 22nd April, 3-55 P.M.; via Turkey, 21st April, 2-5 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

AKOTE, 22nd April, 8-10 A.M.—Office closed.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 22.

Burlton, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Morar.
Gordon, Lieutenant, 58th Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Sealkote.
Manners, Captain, 6th Rifles, on leave, from Nowshera.
Bolton, Major, Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Sind.
Barclay, Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.
Hemans, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Hanmer, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Allahabad.
Wray, Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.
Murray, Colonel, 14th Bengal Lancers, on furlough, from Deolie.
Mant, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 22.

Smale, Lieutenant-Colonel, 8th (King's Own) Regiment, to rejoin, to Cawnpore.
Ward, Lieutenant, 2-60th Rifles, on leave, to England.
Carnac, Captain, 11th Hussars, to join, to Muttra.
Becher, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe.
Campbell, Captain, 2nd Madras Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Pogson, Colonel, 17th N. I., on furlough, to England.
Hollingsworth, Surgeon, 62nd Regiment, on leave, to England.
Tyler, Captain, Royal Artillery, to join, to England.
Fuller, Colonel, R. H. A., on leave, to England.
Wilson, Captain, Madras General List, on medical certificate, to England.
Hawkes, Lieutenant, 35th Bengal N. I., on medical certificate, to England.
Dowell, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.
Reynolds, Lieutenant-Colonel, 17th N. I., on medical certificate, to England.
Law, Surgeon, Madras Medical Department, on medical certificate, to England.
Prinsep, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Williamson, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to England.
Mackenzie, Captain, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Burlton, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Gilbert, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on furlough, to England.
Ogilvie, M.D., Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Poona, (on the 21st instant.)
Thompson, Captain, 3rd Madras Cavalry, on medical certificate to England.
Anderson, Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Carwar.
Call, Lieutenant Royal Engineers, on medical certificate, to England.
Iredell, Captain, 20th N. I., on furlough, to England.
Hanmer, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Leacock, Captain, 21st N. I., on leave, to England.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 20th April 1872.

The C-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointment:—
13th Regt. N. I.—Capt. A. J. Vibart, S. C., to be 1st Wing Subaltern.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the dates specified:—
Major-Genl. G. S. Montgomery, C.S.I., Bom. Infy., on 10th April 1872.
Surg. P. W. Cockell, Indian Medical Service, on 12th April 1872.
Hony. Asst. Surg. J. Anderson, 10th April 1872.
Sub-Condr. R. Borton, Ordnance Dept., 10th April 1872.
Sergt. John Blyth, 83rd Foot, is appointed Embarkation Sergt. at Bombay.
Sergt. Terence O'Brien (96th Foot) Unattached List, Provost Sergt., Genl. Depot, Poona, is appointed to the Commst. Dept.

The following orders are confirmed:—
Sind Frontier Field Force Order, dated 20th March 1872, directing Lt., Col Mainwaring, 30th. N. I., to assume the command of the Frontier Field Force, vice Col. Phayre, proceeding on leave.
12th Regt. N. I.—Regtl Order, dated 6th April 1872, directing Capt C. F. H. L. Way, to officiate as Qr. Mr., in addition to his own duties, vice Lt. Sealy, proceeding on leave.
16th Regt N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated 12th April 1872, directing Capt. Strong to officiate as Qr. Mr. in addition to his other duties.
21st Regt. N. I.—Regtl Order, dated 16th April 1872, directing Capt. Becke to officiate as Adjt. in addition to his duties, vice Lt. Simpson, proceeded on leave.
20th Regt. N. I.—Regtl Order, dated 15th April 1872, directing Capt. Gillmor to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 6th inst.
6th Regt. N. I.—Regtl Order, dated 13th April 1872, directing Capt. Chambers to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
R. H. Arty.—Second Capt. H. Smithell (B. Bat. F. Brig.) from date of departure, to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.
R. Arty.—Lt. G. S. Ramsay (C. Bat. 9th Brig.) from date of departure, to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.
Cadre 3rd European Regt.—Major Sir J. Louis, Bart., to the Sea Coast, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate.
21st Regt. N. I.—Lt. and Adjt. R. S. Simpson, from 16th April to 15th May 1872, on medical certificate.
Staff Corps.—Capt. A. R. Heyland (1st Light Cavalry) from 7th April to 6th May 1872, in extension on medical certificate.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, April 20.)

Lt.-Col. G. A. Harrison, Mad. S. C., Supt. of Police, Boolundshuhur, is granted the usual preparatory leave to enable him to appear before a medical board at Bombay.

Surg. Maj. Robert Cockburn, M.D., Civil Surg., Benares, who has applied for furlough, the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, with effect from the 15th April.

Mr. James Augustine Marcel, Asst. Mag. and Collr., who reported his return from furlough on the 10th April, the usual subsidiary leave.

The Notification from this Department No. 482A., dated the 2nd March, granting privilege leave of absence for one month and a half, with effect from the 1st February last, to Mr. William Saunders, Civil Surgeon, Lullutpore, is herby cancelled.

Lt G. W. Anson, S.C., to officiate as Cant. Mag., Cawnpore, with effect from the date when he received charge, during the absence of Capt. Sanderson, or till further orders, and to be invested with the powers of a Magistrate, as described in section 22 Act XXV. of 1861, and under section 6 of Act XXII. of 1864 with those of a Small Cause Court Judge, in suits not exceeding Rs. 50, such powers to be exercised within the Cawnpore Cantonment.

From the 4th April 1872 the date on which Mr. William Meymott Tidy availed himself of the leave granted to him in the orders of the 2nd January, 1872, No. 2A.

Mr. Charles Frederick Hall to officiate as Joint Mag. and Deputy Collr. of the 1st grade.

Mr. George Emmanuel Low to officiate as Joint Mag. and Deputy Collr. of the 2nd grade.

From the 8th April, 1872, the date on which Mr. David Craigie Halkett assumed charge of the office of Mag. and Collr. of Humeerpore—

Mr. George Adams to officiate as Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr. of the 1st grade.

Mr. Horace Frederick D'Oyly Moule to officiate as Joint Mag. and Dy. Collr. of the 2nd grade.

From date when Mr. Leupolt makes over charge to avail himself of the furlough granted to him by Notification No. 355A., dated 7th February last—

Mr. John Hillkiah Carter, to officiate as Joint Mag. and Deputy Collr. of the 2nd grade.

Mr. James Augustine Marcel, Asst. Mag. and Collr., who reported his return from furlough on the 10th April, to the Etah District.

Lt. C. W. Muir, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., to be Private Secy. and Aide-de-Camp to His Honor the Lt.-Govr. of the N. W. P., with retrospective effect from the 10th April.

With effect from the 1st April, 1872, the date on which Mr. James Walter Williams availed himself of the six months' leave on private affairs, granted in Notification No. 64, dated 22nd February, 1872—

Capt. James William O'Dowda, District Supt. of Police, 4th grade, to officiate in the 3rd grade.

Capt. Francis Edwin Wiggens, District Supt. of Police, 5th grade, to officiate in the 4th grade.

Mr. Angelo Short, Asst. District Supt. of Police, 2nd grade, to officiate as 5th grade District Supt., and to hold charge of the Moozuffernuggur district, with effect from the date of his receiving charge.

Mr. Richard Dundas Alexander, Asst. Mag. and Collr., transferred from Mynpoory to Furruckabad, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr. John Hill Twigg, Offg. Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr., transferred from Humeerpore to Allahabad.

The services of Mr. Charles James Lyall, C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept., with effect from the 1st April 1872.

Lt. A. J. C. Cunningham is appointed to officiate as Professor of Mathematics in the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, vice Mr. R. Elliott, on leave.

Privilege leave for two and half months is granted to Maj. G. A. Craster, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, Provincial, from such date as he is relieved.

Mr. J. S. Heyman Executive Engineer, Benares Division, Provincial, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, Provincial, during the absence on leave of Major Craster.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, April 18.)

Mr. A. Brandreth, Commr. and Supt., Lahore, is appointed to officiate as Commr. and Supt. of the Jullundhur Div., vice Mr. P. S. Melvill, appointed to the Chief Court.

Mr. J. W. Smyth, Dy. Commr., Lahore, is appointed to officiate as Commr. and Supt., Lahore Div., vice Mr. Brandreth.

Mr. C. R. Hawkins, Asst. Commr., Lahore, is appointed to officiate as Dy. Commr., Lahore, vice Mr. J. W. Smyth.

The Civil Surg. of Umritsur, for the time being, is appointed ex-officio Supt. of the Leper Asylum at Taran Taran.

Mr. J. Frizelle, Asst. Commr., from the Rawulpindee to the Huzara District.

Lt R. Warburton, Asst. Commr., from the Hazara to the Peshawur District.

The following changes are made in consequence of Col. Tronson having returned to duty:—

Major W. W. Boddam, Dist. Supt. of Police, is posted to Rawulpindee District.

Mr. J. Turnbull, Offg. Dist. Supt., from Rawulpindee to Shahpoor District.

Mr. J. Allsop, from Shahpoor to the Lahore Dist., as Asst. Dist. Supt.

Mr. S. C. Holbrow is appointed to officiate as Dist. Supt. of Police at Kurnaul instead of at Hissar, as notified in Order No. 780, of 25th ult.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Brigade Order, Punjab Frontier Force, dated 2nd April 1872, directing Asst. Surg. J. Lloyd, M.D., attached to the 19th Punjab N. I., on being relieved by Surg. F. H. O'Donel, M.D., to proceed to Derah Ismail Khan and assume medical charge of the 3rd Sikh Inf., during the absence on leave of Asst. Surg. J. MacGregor, or until further orders.

Dated 8th April 1872, granting Hospl. Asst. Veer Ban, 1st Punjab Cav., leave of absence on private affairs for four months, from the date of his availing himself of it.

Derah Ismail Khan Station Order, dated 29th Feb. 1872, directing Asst. Surg. W. Flood Murray, 3rd Sikh Inf., in addition to his own duties, to afford medical aid to the Arty. and the details of the 5th Punjab Cav. and 6th Punjab Inf.

Dated 14th March 1872, directing Asst. Surg. G. McBride Davis, 6th Punjab Inf., to afford medical aid to No. 2 Light Field Bat., in addition to his other duties.

Dated 15th March 1872, directing Asst. Surg. G. McBride Davis, 6th Punjab Inf., to assume temporary medical charge of the 3rd Inf., in addition to his other duties, vice Asst. Surg. W. F. Murray, proceeding to Kohat.

Dated 21st March 1872, directing Asst. Surg. Lloyd to afford medical aid to No. 2 Light Field Bat., the 3rd Sikh Inf. and 6th Punjab Inf., as a temporary measure, during the illness of Asst. Surg. Davis.

Kohat Station Order, dated 28th March 1872, appointing Capt. J. Finnis, 3rd Punjab Inf., Offg. Station Staff Officer, during the absence on duty of Capt. G. N. Saunders of the same regiment.

1st Punjab Cav.—Regtl. Order, dated 19th March 1872, directing Lt. D. S. Cuninghame, 1st Squad. Subn., to officiate as 2nd Squad. Officer, as a temporary measure, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. Forlong, proceeded on leave on medical certificate.

2nd Punjab Cav.—Regtl. Order, dated 15th March 1872, making the following appointments, as a temporary measure, on the departure of Captain R. C. R. Clifford, 3rd Squad. Officer and Offg. 2nd Squad. Officer, on furlough.

Lt. E. B. Bishop, 1st Squad. Subn., to officiate as 2nd Squad. Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Lt. L. T. Bishop, 2nd Squad. Subn., to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his other duties.

5th Punjab Cav.—Regtl. Order, dated 19th March 1872, making the following temporary arrangements, with effect from the 15th idem.

Capt. J. C. Stewart, 3rd Squad. Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squad. Officer, vice Capt. Hammond, on furlough.

Lt. W. J. Vousden, 1st Squad. Subn., to officiate as 3rd Squad. Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. Stewart.

4th Sikh Infy.—Regtl. Order, dated 6th March 1872, making the following temporary arrangements on the occasion of the departure of Capt. A. FitzHugh, Wing Officer and Offg. 2nd in Comd., on furlough.

Capt. B. E. Gowan, 1st Wing Subn., to officiate as 2nd in Comd. in addition to his other duties.

Lt. A. Scott, Adjt., to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lt. V. Rivs, Qr. Mr., to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his other duties.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Tuesday	Apr. 23	Monday	Sept. 9
Monday	May 6	„	„ 23
„	„ 20	Tuesday	Oct. 8
„	Jun. 3	„	„ 22
„	„ 17	„	Nov. 5
„	July 1	„	„ 19
„	„ 15	„	Dec. 3
„	„ 29	„	„ 17
„	Aug. 12	„	„ 31
„	„ 26		1873.
		„	Jan. 14

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Monday	May 6	Monday	Sept. 22
„	June 3	Tuesday	Oct. 2
„	July 1	„	Nov. 19
„	„ 29	„	Dec. 17
„	Aug. 26		1873
		„	Jan. 14

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS NOW

THE CHEAPEST DAILY NEWSPAPER

PUBLISHED IN BOMBAY

FOR UP-COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)		Rs.	42 0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	„	24 0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	„	14 0 0
One Month	*ditto*	„	5 0 0
One Week	*ditto*	„	1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10 0 0
Per Copy	„	0 4 0

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Master—MR. MCDONALD, Mistress—MRS. MCDONALD, } With two Assistants.
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.
Drawing Mistress—MISS COLLETT.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.

Master—MR. LUMSDEN, Governess—MISS WARTENBY, } With Assistants.
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.

FEES.

Government Standards......Rs.		5 and 6	Rs. 8
1	3	7 and 8	10
2	4	Music	10
3 and 4	6	Drawing	2

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have ample accommodation for the reception of Boarders at the Byculla School.

By Order of the Committee,
D. C. BOYD, JOHN PATON, } Honorary Secretaries.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

JOHNSON—At Radambadi, Negapatam, the wife of Mr. S. M. Johnson, of a son.
SARGEAUNT—April 15th, at Ootacamund, the wife of Captain C. C. Sargeaunt, Revenue Survey, of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1872.

THE waning popularity of the English Ministry has foreshadowed for some time past a change of Government this Session; but, as frequently happens, it appears likely that the division which is to decide the fate of the Gladstone Ministry will be taken on a Bill which has not been the subject of vehement popular controversy. The object of Mr. Fawcett's Dublin University Bill may be broadly stated to be, to abolish Tests, and create a governing body composed of men of various creeds to administer the whole of the funds of Trinity College. This proposal to establish a great "Godless" University in Ireland is furiously opposed by the Catholic priests and members of Parliament, who demand a division of the emoluments of Trinity College, such as will enable their Church to set up a religious University of its own. Some of the members of Mr. Gladstone's Government, if not also Mr. Gladstone himself, are supposed to have secured the influence of the priests in Ireland on their side, by pledging the support of the Government to this scheme of denominational education which is peculiarly hateful to the new English Radicals. The Ministers did not actually oppose the second reading of Mr Fawcett's Bill; but they talked of bringing in a more satisfactory measure of their own, and now they seem to have been forced by their Irish allies into trying to throw out a measure which the Radicals heartily support for its unsectarian spirit, and which the Tories approve of because it does not give an unequivocal triumph to their Papistical foes. The *Daily News* does not speak rashly on political affairs; and we may, therefore, assume that the Government will probably be beaten and resign office. If this should happen, the Session will no doubt be brought to a close in June to enable the Conservatives to go to the country and see if they can get an actual majority.

THE clubs and the society of Bombay generally are bestirring themselves with right good will to do honour to Admiral Seymour and the officers of the Detached, or, as it is commonly called, the Flying Squadron; and one, if not two, dinners will be given to them next week. We would, however, suggest to our leading citizens that it would be an appropriate and graceful act to raise at once a subscription for the entertainment of the crews of the men-of-war now in Bombay harbour at a public dinner in tents on the Esplanade. The time is short, and we should be glad to receive communications in the course of to-day from gentlemen willing to assist in carrying out this suggestion. There may be, perhaps, 2,000 men to be feasted, and, no doubt the entertainment might be given in good style for a sum of about Rs. 7,000, which there ought to be no difficulty in collecting for such a purpose in Bombay. A city which boasts of being one of the foremost maritime ports in the Empire ought not to be behind-hand in showing its gratitude to the protectors and defenders of English commerce on the rare occasion of having a whole squadron of men-of-war in the harbour.

WE return to our notice of the Administration Report of the Madras Presidency, and shall enter into a consideration of the arrangements which exist for the dispensation of Civil and Criminal Justice. Madras has an average of one Judicial Officer for every 188 square miles of territory, and for every 35,000 of its inhabitants. Except in the Small Cause Courts, and the Police Courts in the Presidency town, a single Judge constitutes a Court, and the number of Native to European and East Indian Judges, in the Mofussil, appears to be in the proportion of 3 to 1. The cost of the whole of the Establishment for the administration of Civil Justice, including contingencies, may be laid at 29 lakhs of rupees per annum, of which sum, however, the litigants pay no less a figure than 22 lakhs by fees, fines, and other penalties, so that the actual cost to the State is not more than 7 lakhs; and it not unnaturally occurs to our mind that at this rate the pastime of litigation, which is to a certain extent a passion with the natives, will be carried on in Madras at the sole cost of those who engage in it. Criminal Justice is dispensed by seven different tribunals, the highest of which is of course the High Court, and the lowest and most elementary phase of which is the Court of the headman of a village, who is *ex officio* the village Magistrate. The system of trial by jury appears to have been introduced in six zillahs or districts, and even there its application is restricted to certain offences against property. It is observed by the writer of the Administration Report, that in "76 per cent. of the convictions the Judge "concurred with both Assessors, and that "in 80 per cent. of the convictions the "Judge did not differ from both Assessors": a sentence which in no way differs from the meaning of "heads I win, tails you lose" sort of expression. Thieves must be doing a roaring business in Madras, as we notice that the value of property lost amount to 11½ lakhs of rupees, of which but a small fraction has been recovered. On the whole a comparison of the statistics of crime shows that it has diminished in gravity and violence and that the preponderance of offences are those of a petty character. The pages of the report devoted to the operations of the Madras Police force afford most interesting reading, for here the writer lays aside the mere marshalling of statistics in their several forms, and enters into description which in places is almost graphic and realistic. Act III. of 1871, however, has relieved Municipalities from contributing to the maintenance of the municipal police. The Central Criminal Jails are not full, and there is a sensible decrease in the number of the convicts incarcerated in them. Fifty-nine convicts are stated to have escaped from confinement, twenty of them having comprised a large batch belonging to the Trichinopoly Jail, where, owing to the culpable negligence of the Jail and Police authorities, these men, who were desperate characters under sentence of transportation or very long terms of imprisonment, were able to collect at noon of day near the main gate of the jail, and arm themselves with iron palisades which were lying about. On being thus armed, the men rushed through the open wicket of the gate, overpowered the sentry and guard immediately outside it and forced an entrance into the guard-room, with the object of securing arms and ammunition, in which they were successful, having first fractured the skull of the head constable, who valiantly defended the entrance of the guard-room. Possessed of carbines and ammunition, the escaped convicts made away across country, followed by a few of the policemen who were available at the moment, and who, in exchanging shots with the criminals, succeeded in killing their ringleader. Of the 19 who had effected their escape 11 have been recaptured, and the Madura Police is spoken of in high terms of praise in this matter, while 8 remain at large to the present time. It is understood that the sympathy evinced by the villagers generally to the men who are hunted by the police makes the recapture of the latter on their escaping a matter of considerable difficulty. In South Arcot and Tanjore the village authorities give little or no assistance to the police, and the latter, finding that they are ostracised in their detective efforts, show a tendency to grasp at weak clues, and prepare cases on insufficient evidence. In South Arcot, especially, the police is said to be quite feeble from smallness of emoluments, while in Tanjore there is no village police at all. In both districts, but particularly in Tanjore, the village Moonsiffs are men of influence, who could give great assistance if they would, but they do not choose to do so unless under strong pressure from the Magistracy, and fears are entertained of these Moonsiffs strongly sympathising with criminals, and of even making use of them to enhance their own power over their neighbours.

Vizagapatam does not seem to rejoice in the possession of enlightened villages, and an instance is given in the report as an illustration of their superstition. A man, named Buradadu, on having a daughter born to him, consulted an astrologer, who predicted that the horoscope of the infant was unfavourable, and that, if she was allowed to live, her father was liable to be devoured by a tiger. Upon hearing this, Buradadu returned to his house and incontinently buried the infant alive, for which act the "Agency Court" (whatever that is) sentenced the man to transportation for life. But nothing is said of the astrologer, who was substantially the cause of the ignorant man being alarmed into the perpetration of the crime which he committed. The Bellary district (in the neighbourhood of Dharwar) is stigmatised as being the nest of several wandering criminal tribes, and out of the 20 dacoities committed in the whole year 19 were perpetrated by these tribes, who are estimated to number 20,000 souls among them, rendering them quite formidable and worthy objects for the enterprise and skill of the Madras Police to exterminate; but we fail to see anything to the effect of such arrangements to gain kudos, and to ensure peace and security of property to the unhappy Bellary districts, having been made. The existence of the gangs of dacoits is noted in the report in the most matter-of-fact manner, and the writer even draws a satisfactory conclusion from the circumstance; he observes, "and yet the criminal "returns for Bellary contrast very favourably "with those of some other districts where crime "is committed by purely local classes." This may be considered as one of the consolations of statistics. A perusal of this portion of the Madras Administration Report confirms the opinions formed by us from experience, that, after all, the natives of India cannot, in small things as well as great, have worse masters than of their own class. Give a petty native an authority over his fellows, or even the semblance of power, and he forthwith begins, with rare exceptions, to misuse it to his personal advantage and to the detriment of the poor people whom he was nominated to guide and protect. The policemen are a type, and an expressive and significant one of this misapplication of power; these men figure in the report as "exorting confessions": the sufferer, a prisoner, in one case "was so "severely used by his torturers that he subse"quently died from the effects of injuries caused "to his internal organs;" again, it is said, "there "is an alarming tendency to this sort of offence." In another place it is observed that on Lieut. Blaxland, Superintendent of the Jeypore Police, having succeeded in going the rounds of all his stations (the difficulty which heretofore prevented this obviously necessary scrutiny is not stated) he discovered that the police, in places not visited by European supervisors, have developed a strong taste for agriculture "in which pursuit they were "aided by occasional resort to *forced labour*." We are glad to say that Lieut. Blaxland humoured the predilections of the policemen, and left them as agriculturists, but no longer policemen, they "having resigned the service rather than fore"go their favourite pursuits."

The health of the prisoners in jails has been very good in the year under review, and the mortality among them is stated at less than it has ever been. Four years ago the Madras Government appears to have authorized a system under which convicts can earn, by continued good conduct and industry, certain remissions of their sentences. The chief features of the system are as follows: The sentence is represented by a certain number of marks at the rate of six marks a day, and every convict condemned to hard labour for 1½ year and upwards, after working out not less then 1-6th of his sentence, is permitted to count an additional half, or one whole mark for extra industry. This means admission of the convict into the third class as he then commences to earn remission. He must be in this class for not less than six months before he can be promoted to the second class, provided, of course, he has also earned the requisite number of marks while in it. On the same condition, after remaining four months in the second, he is eligible for promotion to the first class. When in the first class the convict has earned 2,555 marks (365 days at seven marks a day) he becomes open to elevation to the rank of maistry which is the lowest stratum of convict servants. In this order he again may, if he likes, earn remission until, after one year's probation, he may be raised to the rank of warder, and, if while in that grade his conduct continues to be of the specified excellence, he may be appointed work overseer beyond which no convict can aspire to rise. From all the jails where this system has been tried the most favourable reports as to its success have been received by the Madras Government, and the plan is one which commends itself. The convict servants are stated to have, as a body, worked well, the great defect in them being failure to assert their authority, not, it is supposed, from any inherent sense of modesty, but from a fear of the interference of the paid warders, a class by the way, which it will soon be an open question, says the writer of the report, whether it cannot be advantageously dispensed with. The branches of industry on which the convicts are employed do not differ materially from those in Bombay, except perhaps in that of rearing silk-worm, which is said to have been recently tried in the Central Jail at Coimbatore with promise of success. The Madras Penitentiary undertakes printing and book-binding under the supervision of an officer of the Government Press, and with very satisfactory results.

SIGNOR MARRAS is at present at Ootacamund, where he will probably stay two or three months.

COLONEL SHORTT, who arrived here by the last mail, will go to Baroda after the arrival in Bombay of the new Viceroy.

ON a review of the financial bearings of the project for the Agra Canal, the Government of India, we read, have submitted the scheme to the Secretary of State for sanction.

THE following is *not* from the town of Madras, where brethren dwell together in such perfect unity:—"An editor was so delighted lately to hear of the death of a rival, that he announced it under the head of 'Amusements.'"

IT is reported that an Accountant-General is shortly to be appointed to manage the finances in Oudh, instead of, as at present, the accounts from Oudh being submitted to the Accountant-General of the North-Western Provinces.

THE *Lucknow Times* pays the following compliment to Mr. Gore Ouseley:—"Mr. Commissioner Gore Ouseley's Hindustani speech, on Saturday last, was the most elegant and masterly we have ever heard from European lips."

IT appears from the *Japan Mail* that the Government is disposed to abandon the one course of action which has laid it open to severe animadversion by foreigners. It has ordered the native Christians who were banished last December to be restored to their villages.

ON the 20th February the Ranee of Sarawak was safely delivered of twin sons, which was made the occasion of a general holiday. A salute of 21 guns was fired from the Residency Hill at 9 A.M., and the Datu Bandar fired another salute at his house in the Kampong in the evening.

ON Mr. Mansfield's retirement early next month, he will be succeeded in the Executive Council by Mr. Alexander Rogers; and Mr. Lestock Reid, at present Customs Commissioner, will be appointed Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division. We have not heard who will be placed at the head of the Customs Department.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF CEYLON is to be at Colombo on the 2nd proximo, from which he will immediately start for Galle, where he will await the arrival of the English steamer which brings Sir Hercules Robinson *en route* for his Government of New South Wales At Galle, Sir Hercules will remain the guest of the Governor till the arrival of the steamer for Australia, an interval of perhaps a week.

WITH reference to the subject of the payment of expenses of complainants and witnesses attending Criminal Courts in Bombay, the Legislative Department, we learn from a Calcutta contemporary, has been requested as a revision of the Criminal Procedure is now under consideration, to take steps for the repeal of section 34 of the Bombay Regulation XIII. of 1827, regarding payment of batta to witnesses in Criminal Courts in Bombay.

THE Colombo *Examiner* informs us that crop prospects in Ceylon for the coming season are of a highly encouraging kind. What with a fair blossom already set, seasonable rains at hand, labour abundant, means of transport rendered easier and cheaper, prices ruling high in the London Market, and to crown all fifty per cent. of the import duty knocked off, the future of the coffee enterprize looks more *couleur de rose* than it ever did during the whole of its previous history in Ceylon.

A CASE recently came to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in which a Deputy Commissioner, with a laudable desire to obtain funds to carry out a work of public interest and utility, addressed direct all the principal independent Chiefs in the Punjab; and the Secretary to the Punjab Government now intimates that such action is quite opposed to rule, and that no independent Chiefs should be addressed save in the ordinary course of official business, for the conduct of which rules have been laid down, except by the special permission of the Government.

A NEWS-REPORT from Aden, dated 10th April, gives us the following information:—"The Turkish troops, under the command of Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha, are reported to have left Harraz, a place situated two marches from Hodeida, and to be occupied in subduing the numerous small tribes which inhabit the hill-fastnesses to the west of Lana. Hassan bin Ismail al Da-ee, Chief of the Yam, a tribe which rivals the Asseerees in power and influence, has tendered his submission after a short resistance. This Chief is looked on as the spiritual head of a large community in Yemen, whose tenets resemble those of the Borahs in Western India, and his adhesion is considered important by the Turks. It is stated that all the forts in the Yam country have been captured with one exception. Ali bin Mookbill, nephew of the late Ameer Shafil bin Abd-ul-Hodee of Dhali, has been elected as his successor by the Jadees and Hatmees, and the other tribes occupying the Ameer's district. The French corvette Duconadee left Aden for Bourbon on the 6th instant, after a protracted stay in Aden harbour."

A CALCUTTA contemporary says—"The Punjab Government has reported to the Supreme Government, that bands of loafers, consisting chiefly of Heratees, Cabulese, and Burwars have been found perambulating on the Punjab frontiers. These people have no fixed habitation, or any ostensible means of livelihood. On several occasions, when arrested by the local authorities, knives have been discovered in their possession, which they could not well account for. The local Government has recommended that an Act should be framed to meet the special case of these foreign loafers. While writing the above, we have been informed that a similar report has been received by Government from the local Administration of Mysore, from which it would appear that a hill tribe, residing beyond the British territories, are in the habit of committing depredations on British native subjects, setting the police at defiance. On one occasion the police is said to have been maltreated by these marauders, who came in large numbers. The Government of India have suggested to the Chief Commissioner, that the local police force should be strengthened, and that energetic measures should be adopted to prevent them from committing further depredations."

MILITARY ITEMS.

SURGEON COLSTON has been appointed to the medical charge of the Sappers and Miners at Kirkee, vice Surgean Straker, proceeded on furlough to Europe.

ENSIGN B. D. HAYES, Barrack Master, Umballa, has been granted furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN W. THOMPSON, 3rd Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, has obtained furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1864.

LIEUTENANT H. C. F. CALL, R. E., Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, Assistant to Chief Engineer and Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, has been allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PROBABLE RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

LONDON, 22ND APRIL.

The *Daily News* states that the Government will probably be defeated on Mr. Fawcett's Dublin University Bill, and that they will in consequence resign. A Conservative Ministry will succeed, and a general election will take place in the autumn.

LONDON, 20TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull and unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	8¼d.
Exchange on India	1s. 11½d. to ½d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	97½.
4½ „ „	102½.
5½ „ „	108½.

Departures for Bombay—Albatross on 13th instant.

(BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.)

WRECK OF THE MESSAGERIES STEAMER NEVA.

SINGAPORE, 22ND APRIL.

The Messageries steamer Neva struck on a reef in the Banca Straits on Saturday last. Her recovery is doubtful.

(PRIVATE TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 22ND APRIL, 11 A. M.

IT is probable that the Cabinet will be defeated on the Dublin University Bill, and that they will make that an excuse for resigning; but the real cause is believed to be the difficulties of the Alabama Question.

HOME CRITICISMS ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 29TH MARCH.

THE Select Committee on Indian Finance have done an unheard-of thing—and a most atrocious thing—they have made a new precedent. Last Friday they repaired, under the guidance of Mr. Talbot and his assistant, to inspect the warehouses of Government Stores, on which occasion they enquired into the whole system of supply of materials and provisions for the troops in India. They ought to do some good rummaging into all the holes and corners of the Indian Administration. This precedent, however, will not suit the House of Commons. If Select Committees take to anything so practically useful as making a personal examination of the subject of enquiry, we shall have them trotting about the United Kingdom, followed by a host of solicitors, Parliamentary agents and counsel, to examine the lines of proposed railways and canals The Court of Referees will become a peripatetic tribunal always on the move. And the result will be most disastrous; for the personal inspection would end in speedy and definite adjudication of matters at issue, so that counsel, Parliamentary agents, and solicitors, would have nothing to do. The whole system, however, of Parliamentary business, committees included, must soon be reformed, or there will be a dead-lock. As Mr. Dodson remarked the other night in the debate on his proposed measure for arranging the business of the House, it is becoming more and more difficult to get men to serve on committees. It occupies so much time at the most important part of the day, that professional and business men cannot be got to sit on them at all.

The examination of Mr. Danvers and Mr. Thornton on the railway question is completed. These two gentlemen differ as to the guarantee system, Mr. Danvers being in favour of guarantees as a means of starting Indian railways, and Mr. Thornton against them. I believe, myself, the guarantee system has been a fruitful source of extravagance. Mr. Ashburner, a civilian from your side of India, has been examined about the Income Tax, which, he believes, was not disliked so much by the people as had been represented, at least in Western India. It was, however, he admitted, difficult of collection, and he was in favour of a property-tax and a tax on tobacco and a poll-tax. Will it never dawn upon the mighty intellect of these enquirers, babes as they are, spite of their position and their names in the first principles of political economy, that in a country like India, containing as much diversity in the manners and customs of its people as Europe, a certain tax may be suited to one part and not to another? I am often reminded of the old poem about the chameleon, when the wise men squabbled over it as to its colour, when I look at the bungling of Indian finance. Every quidnunc takes his own view of the part of India in which his groove has run, and applies to the whole country the experience gathered out of one corner of it.

In the matter of Cooper's Hill College for Civil Engineers, opinions differ as much as on every other subject connected with India, many persons averring that the College is an institution got up for, and in no small measure by, Colonel Chesney. My own belief, if it is worth anything, is that, whether Colonel Chesney was made for the college, or the college for Colonel Chesney, it will prove a most valuable institution. I have a belief in special education being required for India, and I think the Indian Civil Service would be the better for a college, something like Haileybury.

It is very true, as urged by the opponents to Cooper's College, that there is a wider field for selection of able engineers by the process of competitive examination, but it is equally certain that Indian engineering requires a special education, and no one could be found better qualified than Colonel Chesney to superintend it. The great advantage of a Civil Service College would be that it would throw men together, and impart those academical associations and that *esprit de corps* which are of so much value in after-life. Moreover, it would serve to bring into closer contact with English manners and thoughts the young Indian gentlemen who come over here to qualify for the service.

I am sorry to see that one of the Indians over here has come to grief, and found his way to the work house. He is, I believe, a medical student, or he may have passed his examination. Anyway, he seems to have got into bad company and run through his money. I hear, too, that his mind is effected, whether by his misfortunes or not I do not know. He has been rescued by his fellow-countrymen from the awkward position he was in, and a subscription is being got up to pay his expenses back to his friends in India. I am sure I wonder misadventures of this kind do not more frequently take place, considering the temptations these young men are exposed to when they come to London. I have often thought it would be an excellent thing if some English gentleman, acquainted more or less with India, were to open an establishment in the metropolis, where these Orientals, whether pure native-born Indians or British-born Indians, of whom there are a good many also coming over to study for the Bar and other professions, might be received and looked after and made comfortable. I may mention here that the Association lately established in London keeps a book with the addresses entered in it of all the Indian-born gentlemen resident temporarily in London, and that facilities are afforded to any who come here to get good lodgings provided for them, where they will be comfortably lodged and provided for. The Honorary Secretary may be applied to on the subject at 8, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C., and will be happy to give them advice and information.

Better late than never may be the motto attached to the Letters Patent under the Great Seal granted to Sir George Pollock, conveying to him the dignity of Baronet in consideration of his services rendered in the Affghan War! When will the Government give some mark of favour to another deserving officer, whose record of services is a very long one—I mean Sir George Lawrence, brother of Lord and Sir Henry Lawrence? All that he has ever got is a C.B. and a K.S.I.

It has always been a matter of surprise to me that that ugly business of the Bank of Bombay was allowed to drop. I see a writer in the *Standard* of the 25th has come to the charge most vigorously. Perhaps the Bombay community generally would rather that that episode in their commercial history were allowed to drop into oblivion. Certainly, so gross a scandal could only have been left undisturbed in consequence of a general consent to "let it be." If this is not so, if the scandal has been left alone owing to the want of machinery to bring the matter into public notice, it is only another illustration of what I was saying in my last letter. It is an additional argument why the Bombay people should follow Mr. Prichard's advice and insist on their presidency city at any rate being represented in Parliament. As it is possible the letters about the Bank may otherwise escape your notice, I cut them out and enclose them. If you have not reproduced them elsewhere, you may perhaps like to do so here.

It is a curious position to find oneself occupying, that of being seated at a meeting in London, in the year of grace 1872, listening to a man defending idolatry. Such was my own experience last night, when, in the course of a lecture at the rooms of the Social Science Association on the manners and customs of the Hindoos, Sripad Babajee Thakur had something to say in favour of infant marriages, caste, and even idolatry. You may be curious to know what could be said in favour of the last of the three Well, it was the old stock argument re-dressed and re-painted, by which the worship of natural representations of heavenly things all over the world, and in all ages, has ever been defended. The Thakur said we kept photographs of friends we loved and of persons we valued, and we regarded those representations with care and affection, because they served to remind us of those of whose form and features we loved to be reminded, but who were absent from our sight. It was as well it fell to the lot of a Hindoo gentleman to make the very obvious reply, for, from the lips of a benighted Christian, it might have perhaps seemed like prejudice or perverted taste. "But," protested Desmukh, a Hindoo gentleman from Guzerat, a fluent English speaker, and a very able man, "your photographs of Divinity are so shocking and revoltingly hideous! It is true we like to retain photographs of people we love to remind us of their form and features, but your blocks of stone, picked up on the banks of the Ganges, or your deformed, hideous, brazen images bought at a shop in the bazaar, of what sort of Divinity do they remind us of?"

There was a great deal of information in the lecture about the condition of Hindoo society. It is strange, but, though I have been some four-and-twenty years in India, I have never heard so much about the habits and customs of domestic life among the people; never got, so to speak, so far below the surface, as in London, and that within the last year or so. The fact is that the "Association in Aid of Social Progress in India," though it has only been about a year in existence, combined, of course, with the fact, which is in itself an element of its existence, that so many Indian-born gentlemen come over to London to complete their education, has done wonders for giving one an insight into the social condition of the middle classes in India.

By the picture Sripad Babajee Thakur draws of social and domestic life among his own people, one would think he cannot be much enamoured of them, or wish very much to return to them. Dismal and dreary in the extreme, dull and wretched to the last degree, must be the domestic life of the Hindoo as pourtrayed by this gentleman, who is unquestionably speaking of what he must be personally acquainted with. Chiefly as regards the women; the men, of course, can seek change and amusement out of doors, but the life of women among the Hindoos, according to the Thakur, is one of misery and slavery from betrothal to the pyre. The lecturer spoke rather bitterly of the Christian missionaries, and the Hindoo reformer, Chunder Sen, and his followers. The Thakur, I may mention, is a successful competitor for the Indian Civil Service. Unless they lose their influence among their own people, or their energy, these men we meet with in London must do an amazing deal of good, I should think, on their return to India. I don't believe there can be any better means devised for doing good in India than by getting as many intelligent men as possible to come to England for their education, and sending them back after they have been here three or four years or more. To this end let the efforts of opulent Indo-philanthropists be directed.

Mr. Adye Scott and Mr. Hodson Pratt addressed the meeting on the subject of the lecture, both pointing out the great work the Association was doing in enabling us to get knowledge at first hand about the people, which we could never have got at all else. Mr. McCullagh Torrens, M.P. for Finsbury, was in the chair, and he spoke, as he always does, well, dwelling on the advantages of such discussions, and the fact that the difference of opinion they elicited, even from men of the same race, could not but be productive of benefit. As to idolatry, he thought Englishmen, as well as Hindoos, had their idols, but the idol of the Englishman, an idol whose worship met you at every turn of society and in every branch of life, was Mammon, the worship of gold and money-getting. In proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr. Prichard said he thought it must be quite refreshing to Mr. McCullagh Torrens, coming from the Liberal atmosphere of the House of Commons, to catch a thorough-going Conservative like the Thakur, who stood up for infant marriages, was in favour of caste, and even had something to say for his idols. The annual meeting of the Association, and a conversazione, are announced for the 9th April.

There is a rather remarkable passage in an article in *Fraser* for this week about India. Of the article itself one can only say one wonders how it got there, seeing it is about Chunder Sen's visit to London, and must be at least two or three years old. But what strikes me as worthy of notice is that the writer points out the intimate connection which history shows has always existed between great religious and political movements. The awakening of religious thought, now so prominent a feature in Indian life, may thus, he thinks, be a precursor to the awakening of political aspirations. I have long been of opinion that there is a movement going on in India, both in the religious and political world of thought, which must result ere long in some great change.

The Russians seem to be making rapid progress in extending their influence in, and improving their communication with, Asia. There will probably be a line of marine steamers plying between India, China, and the Black Sea via the Suez Canal, before long, while the railway communication to the frontier of China via the provinces of Akmolinski, Semipolatinsk, and Semiretschinsk, is being pushed on. Our latest telegrams inform us that the Khan of Khiva has sent an Ambassador to the Emperor of Russia, proposing friendly relations.

I may mention, as a fact, that I do not share the views of those who regard the advance of Russia in Central Asia with feelings of apprehension. For I believe the interests of civilization and humanity would be vastly benefited if Russia were to establish a Christian Government over the whole territory between the Caspian Sea and the Hindoo Koosh.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE VICEROY.

THE following notification was issued yesterday as a *Government Gazette* extraordinary:—

Bombay Castle, 22nd April.

The Right Honorable Thomas George Baring, Baron Northbrook, appointed Viceroy and Governor General of India, is expected to arrive in Bombay about 25th instant, in Her Majesty's steam-ship Glasgow, and will be received on landing at the Apollo Stairs with all the naval and military honours due to his high position.

The Brigadier Commanding the Garrison, and Heads of Departments, Civil, Military, and Naval, are requested to hold themselves in readiness to attend at the Bunder, for the reception of his Lordship.

A deputation, consisting of the Chief Secretary to Government, the Superintendent of Marine, the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, and A.D.C. to His Excellency, will proceed on board the Glasgow to accompany his Lordship on shore.

Lord Northbrook's approach will be signalled, as soon as the Glasgow is observed at the Light House, by three guns fired at intervals of ten seconds, the signal being repeated immediately at the Saluting Battery. If the vessel should arrive during the night, the signals are to be made five minutes after morning gun-fire.

His Lordship will land under a salute of twenty-one guns, to commence upon his arrival at the head of the steps. A guard of honour, consisting of European infantry, will be drawn up opposite the stairs. The road from the Bunder to the Money School will be lined by the troops of the garrison.

The hour at which his Lordship will land will be notified at the several signal stations throughout the island, by the numeral flag to be hoisted under the first distinguishing pendant.

All gentlemen of Her Majesty's services, Civil, Military, and Naval, not on duty, and others who may be desirous of being present, are requested to assemble at the Apollo Bunder half an hour before the hour fixed for his Lordship's landing.

All arrangements at the landing will be entrusted to the Superintendent of Marine, in consultation with the Commissioner of Police, who will use their discretion as to the number of carriages to be admitted to the pier.

By order,
E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

DWELLING IN EGYPT.—M. D......., one of the Foreign Diplomatic Agents resident in Egypt, having been challenged by M. A............., a member of the French Colony, in consequence of a notice which M. D. had inserted in one of the local papers to the effect that he had come to the determination not to let any of his property to French subjects or protegés, a duel with pistols was fought on Friday last between the two gentlemen. The conditions were that three shots would be fired. The first time, at 25 paces both duellists missed. The second time at 15 paces, M. A.'s pistol did not go off; and M. D. having gallantly fired his pistol in the air and held his hand to his adversary, the encounter ended happily without bloodshed.—*Egyptian Messenger*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

ARRIVAL OF THE FLYING SQUADRON.

YESTERDAY forenoon, at half-past ten, the flying squadron, which has been much talked of and long expected, was signalled, and a number of boats and one or two tugs at once set off to the mouth of the harbour with passengers who desired to see the pretty sight that a squadron under sail is known to be. For a time nothing was to be seen by the unassisted eye but a choppy sea on every side and a greyish phase of the "eternal blue" overhead, but shortly after eleven o'clock six white specks broke through the horizon, each of which grew slowly from a long triangle of spars and ropes to a handsome member of the British fleet. At half-past twelve the squadron was abreast of the outer lightship. It had come up in two divisions, three vessels sailing abreast in each. All were under steam, but though the only sails used were the flying jib, jib trysail, and mizen trysail, the effect was very pretty, the sun shining upon each pure white sheet with great brilliance. At the outer lightship, the Narcissus, which was flying the Admiral's flag, was boarded by Captain Carew and Mr. Corke, Master Attendant, who assisted to guide the fleet into port. The Narcissus then drew out from the line of three wherein she was the centre, and took the van, followed by the Inconstant, the others dropping into single file, the tail being brought up by the Volage, one of the prettiest little ships in the Navy. In this way they steamed along slowly, giving those on the look-out in the harbour a good opportunity for criticising their shape and apparent fighting qualities. At a short distance off H. E. the Governor's yacht May Frere, with, we believe, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald and Sir William Merewether on board, passed down the whole line, and returned to moorings as soon as the Narcissus had drawn up, which she did immediately behind H. M.'s ship Briton, and almost opposite the Bombay cotton green. At a quarter-past one the flag ship fired a salute, which was answered by the Briton a few minutes afterwards; and at a quarter past two a salute was fired from the saluting battery, to which the Narcissus lost no time in replying. Shortly after three o'clock Admiral Cumming left the Briton and boarded the flagship, where he was received by Admiral Seymour, the band playing and the Marines presenting arms. Admiral Cumming then went over the ship and left at half-past three, naval honours being again observed. Those on board were evidently as much delighted at getting into harbour once more as a large portion of the Bombay community were eager to welcome this the first visit of the flying squadron to our waters. Among the officers and men there was at once a rush for letters, which, accumulating in Bombay for two months past, were sent on board the vessels the moment they arrived for the benefit of those who could not be but anxiously expecting them; and, putting aside the feelings raised by private communications, there was throughout the whole squadron one feeling of surprise and regret at the news of the assassination of Lord Mayo and the death of Admiral Cockburn, this being the first intimation of these melancholy events that had reached the fleet.

The squadron consists of the following vessels:—

Narcissus, 28 guns, 2,665 tons, 400 h.p., flag of Rear-Admiral Beauchamp Seymour, Captain Codrington.

The Inconstant (ironclad with wood) 16 guns, 4,066 tons, 1,000 h.p., Captain Waddilove.

Topaz, 31 guns, 2,659 tons, 600 h.p., Captain R. B. Oldfield.

Immortalite, 28 guns, 3,059 tons, 600 h.p., Captain Graham.

Cadmus, 17 guns, 1,466 tons, 400 h.p., Captain White.

Volage, 8 guns, 2,322 tons, 600 h.p., Captain M. Culm Seymour.

These left Portland on the 19th November, arriving at the ill fated bay of Vigo on the 24th. Here the fleet were put in quarantine for three days in consequence of small-pox that had evidently been taken out from England. On the 29th the squadron cleared out from Vigo and reached Lisbon on the 4th, after encountering some heavy weather. Lisbon was left on the 7th and Madeira was reached three days afterwards, after a splendid run under canvas. The weather at Madeira was lovely, but this did not tempt the squadron to remain more than two days, and after crossing the line on the 26th, the squadron had good weather all the way to Rio de Janeiro, which was reached on the 8th January. The weather at Rio was not very hot, but was fine nevertheless, and the fleet stayed there ten days. It then set off for Simon's Bay, at which it arrived on the 14th February, experiencing on the journey delightful weather. At the Cape the members of the squadron seemed to enjoy themselves very much, and among the other festivities they had to encounter was a grand ball given in their honour by His Excellency the Governor Sir H. Barclay. The Cape was left behind on the 27th, and in about 40 degrees south light winds and fogs prevailed for a fortnight. The line was crossed on the 12th March, and again variable winds were met. The Volage and Inconstant then got up steam, the former towing the Topaz and Cadmus, and the Inconstant the Immortalite and Narcissus. On the 15th the Inconstant cast off and proceeded alone, while the Immortalite took the flag-ship in hand. Three days afterwards the Volage dropped the Topaz and Cadmus and attached herself to the Narcissus and Immortalite, while the Topaz towed the Cadmus till Saturday evening, and then cast off. On the 21st the Volage also unhitched, and the whole squadron steamed on to Bombay. The journey was singularly uneventful, the most conspicuous matter being that the flagship lost two men, who, however, died from natural causes.

As the squadron now lies, the Narcissus, Topaz, and Immortalite, on the weather line, and the Inconstant, the Cadmus, and the Volage, on the lee line, it is a sight worth seeing. The Narcissus is a comfortable-looking wooden frigate, as are also the Immortalite and the Topaz. The Inconstant is an iron frigate, and is the largest and most powerful vessel in the fleet; the Cadmus is a small craft; and the Volage, an iron corvette, looks like a yacht, so beautifully modelled and appurtenanced is she. To-day or to-morrow the fleet will probably be swelled by the addition of the Glasgow with the Viceroy on board, which will move into position in front of the Narcissus.

Preparations are being made by Bombay to give its naval guests an hospitable reception. On Monday a banquet will be given to Admiral Seymour and the officers by the members of the Bombay Club, and other entertainments are sure to follow to make the ten days the squadron will be here pass as agreeably as possible for its officers and men.

THE SONAPORE DRAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Do you think you could find space for a letter on an old subject, but one not hitherto viewed in the light I am about to put it? We poor *women*, who are compelled to live on the Esplanade, have never been thought of in connection with the Sonapore drain. Our husbands, some of them being at office all day, frequently escape the horrid odours emitted from it, and really know less of its evils than we. To-day it has been so bad that I have had—well, not being a medical man, I will not treat you to my symptoms. Suffice it to say I have been very unwell. Do you think the Governor would condescend to accept an invitation to spend the day with me here? I wish he would, for I am confident he would at once order something to be done. I read in the papers the other day that one of the arguments against closing the drain was "that it was no worse than it had been for years." I have known it for years, but never so thoroughly offensive as it is now, and in no country, except India, would such an argument hold against remedying an evil. I hope you will help a

FRAU.

P.S.—They might close the drain first, and fight about *who* pays afterwards.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In describing its unequalled efficacy in general debility, R. Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmunds, observes: "I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

MUNICIPAL SWEEPINGS.

I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is yet time for the Bench of Justices to re-consider their pestilent scheme for carrying the municipal dirt out to Bandora. The resolution was, I believe, carried at a meeting of about a dozen members of the Bench, and even of these a good many knew little of what they were doing. At the first it was supposed, not only by the Justices, but also by the inhabitants of Bandora, that the object was to provide a grazing-ground for cattle brought to the Slaughter-houses. The concession of the land was, in fact, obtained from Government for this object, and it will not, I believe, hold good for any other.

Do the Justices know that within a few hundred yards of their would-be stinking "estate" thousands of poor men, women, and children, live in narrow lanes in which poverty and disease already do their work? Do they know that, for the purposes they have in view, the ground is objectionable on account of its being rocky, and admitting of little or no filtration? and that the effect of throwing acres of these sweepings in the manner intended would be—perhaps to make a fine "estate" in twenty years or so—but that, for that time also, they would carry sickness and death every day to poor mortals whose final consolation might be that they died by a vote of the Bench of Justices?

The thing will not be done, and it will save useless expense if better advice is taken upon the matter without delay. If this is not done, the evil will surely avenge itself, and preliminarily to that fine crop of cabbages which, it is said, is to be raised there, will be yearly crops of suits until the evil is removed.—Yours, &c., B.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to see so many of your correspondents taking up the case of the removal of a large portion of the municipal sweepings to Bandora. It appears to those who know the ground most extraordinary that the Acting Commissioner should have ever dreamt of depositing filth in quantity immediately to windward of a populous village (true, 'tis in the next collectorate, and why should *he* care?) and the Municipal Slaughter-houses, and then allow it to decompose and fester under a tropical sun, when there are many really desert places where, if placed, it could do no harm.

Why not send the sweepings to Santa Cruz, two miles further up the line, at present a dreary swamp?

It is scarcely strange that no one has come forward to defend the Commissioner's choice of ground. At the next Bench meeting I trust some steps will be taken to stop the works already commenced, as further expenditure will be lost money to the Municipality, for the people of Bandora are united on this question, and mean fighting.

SHOULDER TO SHOULDER.

THE POST OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having occasion yesterday to go and register a letter at the General Post Office, I was surprised at the delay this simple matter occasioned, and the more so as there was no crush at the time, for there were but two parties with letters waiting for registration before me. I should think, what with waiting for these parties to be attended to and for the registration of my own letter, more than a quarter of an hour must have elapsed, when five minutes, or even less, would have sufficed at most Post Offices, and this was owing to no fault of the clerk on duty, but to the non-adoption of a very simple plan, which is now in general use in nearly all offices and places of business in England—I allude to the manifold Receipt Book—in which, by the introduction of a sheet of lead paper between two leaves of the book in which the receipt is copied, you get a fac simile impression, which can be tendered as a receipt to the applicant for registration, and much time, which is money, and labour also, may be saved.

At present the clerk has to copy all particulars in his own hand-writing and then draw up a separate receipt.

I had an article which I wished to despatch by post to England for one of the English *daily* papers, but, as the manuscript was of considerable weight, I wished to see if there were not some more favourable rates than those prescribed for letter postage, and I was informed by the chief clerk that manuscript intended for publication in a *daily English paper* must be paid for at the letter rate or 8 annas per ½ tolah, whereas manuscript intended for insertion in *a monthly periodical* can be sent by book post, and enjoy the advantage of a much reduced rate of postage.

The Indian Post Office had, so the clerk informed me, been in the habit of sending the former description of manuscript per book post at the low rate, but this procedure was challenged by the English Post Office, and double postage and fine was levied on the addressee. This rule seems so anomalous that I feel confident it is only necessary to attract the attention of the authorities to it to ensure its alteration, for I can conceive no reason for making a distinction between two classes of papers, in favour, too, of a species of paper commanding certainly in most cases a far less extended circulation. Trusting you may find room for this in your paper,—I remain, &c.

A VISITOR.

Bombay, 22nd April.

BOMBAY.

FAIR.—The annual fair at Mahaluxmee commences to-day, and will last for about five days.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—There were in all thirty-two European vagrants in the Government work-house yesterday.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—During Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last, 437 new suits were filed in the Small Causes Court.

RAIN AT NASSICK.—The *Rast Goftar* learns from Nassick that there was a heavy fall of rain at that place on the 16th and 17th inst.

CHICKLEE.—A correspondent informs us that there is at present great scarcity of water at Chicklee, near Surat. A few showers of rain fell there on the 14th inst.

MANAGER OF THE MAHALS AT NOWSAREE.—We observe that H. H. the Gaekwar has appointed a man of the name of Dada Tatao as manager of the fourteen Mahals at Nowsaree.

GUN CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.—In consequence of the hot weather the employés in the Gun Carriage Department now attend their work from 6 a. m. till 1 p.m. They will continue to work at these hours till the setting in of the monsoon.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHIEF OF SANGLEE.—On Sunday evening the Chief of Sanglee, with about forty followers, arrived here from Poona, and has taken up his residence temporarily at the old Elphinstone College building, Gowalla Tank Road.

NEW BUILDING FOR THE HIGH SCHOOL.—We learn that it has been proposed to erect the new Government Central High School building at the Marine Battalion Lines, and that the Marine Battalion Stand will be removed to the pendalls on the Esplanade.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—The Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday convicted a man named Allarukia Ibrahim for stealing a watch, of the value of Rs. 40, the property of one Abdoola Noor Mahomed, and sentenced him to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE FOUZDAR OF BANDORA REINSTATED.—We learn that the late Fouzdar of Bandora, Mr. Pestonjee Rustomjee, who was dismissed from service on account of certain complaints preferred against him, has been reinstated by the order of Mr. A. Rogers, Revenue and Police Commissioner, Northern Division.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—In the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, yesterday, a Mussulman named Jaffer Adamjee, who had been some half-a-dozen times in the jail before, was charged with stealing a turban belonging to one Tookaram Dewjee. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—Yesterday there were in all 270 prisoners in the House of Correction, Byculla. Of these 35 were under sentences from the High Court, 1 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 201 from the Magistrates of Police, and 33 from Military Courts Martial. Of the prisoners 187 were natives and the remaining 83 were Europeans.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I., at the Esplanade this evening:—

March	Gladiateur	Riviere.
Overture	Zampa	Herold.
Quadrille	Alhambra	Riviere.
Selection (Op.)	Martha	Flotow.
Valse	Ruby	Valentine.
Galop	Crimea	Bosisio.

VAGRANCY ACT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, David Henderson and Kenneth Dillon, Europeans, were charged with being vagrants and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. They were ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Ramjee Sbamjee and Dhurumsey Moonojee were yesterday placed before the Acting Second Magistrate, the former charged with obtaining by false pretences three handkerchiefs from one Allarukia Khumissee, and the latter with aiding and abetting in the commission of the offence. The second prisoner was acquitted, while the first was adjudged guilty and sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

THE LATE MR. RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.—A correspondent of a native contemporary suggests the advisability of calling a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay to commemorate the memory of the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney does not approve of the Hon. Mr. Byramjee's bungalow at Mahaluxmee as a fit place for calling a public meeting, and he suggests "Alhibag" as the fit place for the object in view.

AN ACTION TO RECOVER MUNICIPAL RATES.—At the Small Causes Court yesterday, before Judge O'Leary, a case was called for hearing in which Mr. T. C. Hope, Acting Municipal Commissioner, for and on behalf of the Justices of the Peace, sued Mr. Maneckjee Pestonjee Tuback to recover Rs. 510-9-1, being the amount due in respect of municipal rates and taxes for the years 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871. It was intimated to the Court that the summons was not served on the defendant, and therefore an order was made to issue a fresh summons returnable on the 6th June next.

DEFAMATION.—In the Fort Police Court, on Monday, a charge of defamation brought by Mr. Soundy against Mr. De Souza was disposed of before Mr. Connon. Mr. Chalk attended with Mr. Soundy and informed his Worship that the defendant had written an apologetic letter to his client and paid his costs, and at Mr. Soundy's suggestion was desirous of contributing Rs. 50 to the poor-box. The prosecutor was satisfied with this, and with his Worship's permission would withdraw the charge. Mr. Connon expressed his pleasure at receiving the contribution and allowed the charge to be withdrawn.

THE APPEAL IN THE LIBEL CASE OF THE GUJERAT FRIEND.—The appeal preferred by the editor and proprietor of the *Gujerat Friend* against the decision of the full-power magistrate of Surat, Mr. Jugjeevandas Khooshaldas, came on for hearing on Saturday before Mr. W. H. Newnham, District Judge of Surat. Messrs. Shantaram Narayen and Nagindas Toolseedas, pleaders of the High Court, appeared on behalf of the appellant; Mr. P. M. Metha, barrister-at-law, for the respondent. After hearing the arguments of the respective advocate of the parties, the learned Judge deferred the case for decision.

ANOTHER NATIVE CANDIDATE FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.—Mr. Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia addressed the Government on the 8th inst., bringing to notice that his son who has passed his matriculation examination in the King's College, London, and is at present studying under Mr. Scoon, Garrick Chambers, with the object of competing for the Civil Service Examination in March next, requires to be furnished with a certificate of age, and Mr. Rustomjee therefore asked that the Senior Magistrate may be requested to make the necessary enquiries as to the boy's proper age in order that a certificate may be furnished accordingly.

THE LATE MR. RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.—The vernacular papers are publishing several anecdotes of Mr. Rustomjee in respect of his private mode of thoughtful charities. A certain Parsee gentleman, once a great and good man, but who had succumbed many years ago to the pressure of monetary difficulties, went to see him, and conversation turning on his (the Parsee's) misfortunes, Mr. Rustomjee attentively listened to his sad tale and seemed to be deeply affected by the circumstance. A few days afterwards, the said gentleman received a sealed packet at the hands of a confidential clerk of the late Mr. Rustomjee, which, on being opened, was found to contain currency notes of the value of twenty thousand rupees without a line as to the party from whom it came. The gentleman is still living, and has now made no secret of the thoughtful benefaction he had received from a man who knew what "fallen greatness" was. It is also related of another man belonging to a respectable family, who had met with reverses of fortune, that he regularly received for a number of years the sum of one thousand rupees a month for his maintenance from Mr. Rustomjee, without a third party knowing anything about the matter. Another instance is a characteristic illustration of the catholic spirit which seemed to have guided his liberality. One day a school-fellow of his met him while he was driving in a coach and pair. The man humbly accosted him, and in reply Mr. Rustomjee beckoned him to see him at his office, which he did. After exchanging complements, Mr. Rustomjee put into his hand an envelope, and they parted. On going out the lucky man opened it and found two thousand rupees in notes! Such charities speak volumes of the man's generous heart.

QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY DURBAR AT POONA.—Robert Hill Pinhey, Esq., Civil Service, Session Judge of Poona and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, is, we hear, to hold a Durbar on Her Majesty, the Empress of India's birthday. The Durbar is to be held in the Council Hall. Former Judges used to hold these Durbars at the Court House, Sungum. We are glad to hear that Mr. Pinhey has fixed the place of meeting for the Council Hall as it is much more roomy and convenient, and will be cooler—a most desirable thing at this season.—*Deccan Herald*, April 22.

THE KARTRAJ ROBBERY.—All those concerned in the robbery and murder on the Kartraj Ghaut have been captured, and all the packages of goods have been discovered. We hear that all those concerned in the robbery and murder are to be brought for trial to-day before Dr. A. G. Fraser, Railway Magistrate. Colonel Henderson and Abdool Kadur have been indefatigable in following up the track of the robbers. Colonel Henderson, we are told, slept out in the jungles by night that he might not lose time in his pursuit of the culprits. We trust that the certainty with which these robbers have been followed and brought to punishment will prevent others from following their example.—*Ibid.*

THE CHIEF OF VINCHUR'S CLOCK.—It will be in the recollection of our readers that His Highness the Chief of Vinchur gave a clock to Poona in honour of His Highness the Duke of Edinburgh's visit. It was arranged at the time that it should be fixed in the Boodwar Palace building. The clock is now almost set up, and, as the hands have been placed, we believe that it will be in full working order by the end of this week. The place chosen for the erection of the clock is a very conspicuous one, and it will be a great boon to the city. The Chief of Vinchur deserves the hearty thanks of the people of Poona for his liberality. Let every one show him that his gift has helped to make them more punctual to his engagements.—*Ibid.*

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—It is rumoured that Colonel Chitty is to be appointed to enquire into the accounts of the Commissariat Department. We earnestly hope that the report is not true; such an appointment would evince spite on the part of Government against the Commissariat officers. For our own part we do not wonder at the Commissariat officers keeping a permanent balance in hand by mutual consent. They are constantly obliged to advance large sums of money, and there is so much red tape before a rupee can be got even after it is expended. What Government should do is to remedy the evil of delay in meeting claims, and order the Pay Department to discharge at once demands made upon them for necessary outlays. The most likely explanation of the matter is that the money came down to the present staff from bygone times, and the system was accepted as it stood, without asking any questions. In every department there ought to be a permanent balance. How can Government expect their officers without loss to advance thousands of rupees, while they keep them on a salary barely sufficient to keep them respectably?—*Ibid.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Delhi, 1,285 tons and 400 h. p., Captain C. J. Wilkinson, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. Bellenden, and Mr. Gordon.
For Brindisi—Mr. Quinn.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

FROM a statement submitted to Government by Mr. L. Reid, Commissioner of Customs, we see that during March last, 64,080,790 lbs. (164,222½ bales,) of the aggregate value of Rs. 19,994,794, were shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports. 3,744,170 lbs., of the value of Rs. 11,349,575, were shipped to Liverpool; 3,316,320 lbs., valued at Rs. 1,097,400, to Falmouth; 2,131,376 lbs., of the value of Rs. 716,583, to Genoa; 993,160 lbs., valued at Rs. 320,350, to Odessa; 385,840 lbs., of the value of Rs. 136,530, to Marseilles; 10,811,680 lbs., valued at Rs. 3,489,347, to Havre; 4,268,964 lbs., of the value of Rs. 1,344,840, to Trieste; 1,703,608 lbs., valued at Rs. 636,625, to Bremenhaven; 326,592 lbs., of the value of Rs. 108,337, to Naples; 1,467,984 lbs., valued at Rs. 410,480, to Venice; 392 lbs., of the value of Rs. 140, to Leghorn; 1,228,248 lbs., valued at Rs. 389,515, to Hongkong; 10,752 lbs., of the value of Rs. 331, to Muscat; and 4,704 lbs., valued at Rs. 240, to Bunder Abbas.

HIGH COURT.—23RD APRIL.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

Mr. Hearn—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, and in the matter of Government, Messrs. Hough and other claimants—Manisty and Fletcher, and Leathes and Crawford.

Thomas Ormiston, C.E., and H. D. Le Mesurier, C.E., Assessors.

LONG CAUSES.

363-71—Mr. Judge—Memon Abba Thara v. Memon Soolamon Soomar—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.
601-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Memon Soolamon Soomar v. Memon Abba Thara—Judge.
375-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Ruttoney Punchan v. Charles Saunders—Manisty and Fletcher.
387-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Richard Latham and others v. George Mackie—No appearance.
401-71—Jefferson and Payne—Cuabildas Lulubhoy v. Arthur Travers Crawford—Leathes and Crawford.
415-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hurgopall Premsookdas and another v. Hurryvullubdas Culliandas—No appearance.
419-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Soonderdas Mooljee and another v. Baee Jasoda—No appearance.
425-71—Jefferson and Payne—Kursondas Muddonjee v. Hajee Tyeb Hajee Remtoolla—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

829-70—Jefferson and Payne—Heerjeebhoy Jeena v. Bhotha Nanjee—No appearance.
461-71—C. Tyabjee—Ismael Hushun v. Jamsetjee Peerozsha—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.
20-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—William Ramsden Price and another v. Ramdun Saloogram and others—No appearance.
42-72—Jefferson and Payne—Ranibaee, &c., and others v. Fazulbhoy Nensee—J. Cleary.
81-72—Khunderao Morojee—Gujanand Krustnathjee v. Narayen Wittojee and another—In person.
85-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Canda Ramjee v. Ramdayal Rugoonathdas—No appearance.
98-72—G. S. Judge—Aga Mahomed Hussain v. Mahomed Mirza—No appearance.
131-72—D. S. Garud—Revecurn Dhirijram v. Seetaram Hurridas and others—No appearance.
133-72—Leathes and Crawford—Va'jee Oomersey v. Soonderjee Govindjee—No appearance.
139-72—Shamrao Pandurang—Vurjeevandass Madhowdas and another v. Tribhowandas Jugjeevandass—No appearance.
142-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Soomar Hajee Bawal and another v. Pestonjee Cursetjee M.—Jefferson and Payne.
144-72—Dallas and Lynch—Guneshamdas Goorsamull v. Venayekrao Gunputrao and others—R. J. Abraham.
146-72—Dallas and Lynch—Summurmull Surujmull and another v. Mahomedally Ebramjee and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
147-72—Dallas and Lynch—Sooguuchund Sewdas and another v. Mahomed Ali Ebramjee—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
153-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Peter Ewart and others v. Govindram Vycoontram—No appearance.
163-72—Mr. Payne—Joseph Jefferson v. Wassodew Crustna Senoy—No appearance.
164-72—In person—Hajee Mirza Suffee M. v. Nusserwanjee Hormusjee—No appearance.
296-71—G. J. Mody—Framjee Pestonjee Nulladaroona v. Dosibaee, widow—Pestonjee Dinshaw.

LONG CAUSE.

876-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Jamsetjee Aderjee v. Nowrojee Burjorjee—Pestonjee Dinshaw—Part heard.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BRIG SREE SETARAM SAWMY, 175 tons, Nacoda, arrived on the 21st instant from Chittagong (Feb. 14th) with a cargo of 3,022 bags of rice.

THE SHIP KNIGHT COMMANDER, 1,434 tons, Captain H. Stap, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 8,801 bales cotton, 679 cwts. galls, 306 cwts. coir yarn, and 112 cwts. beddas.

THE SHIP WESTMINSTER, 1,434 tons, Captain H. Grose, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 7,801 bales cotton, 35 bales wool, 1,000 cwts. galls, 153 cwts. horns, and 619 cwts. coir yarn.

THE S.S. MARMION, 585 tons, Captain W. Braff, arrived yesterday from Port Said (April 3rd), via the Suez Canal, in ballast, and six deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

THE S. S. STOWELL, 731 tons, Captain J. Johnson, sailed yesterday for London, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 250 bales cotton, 147 cwts. linseed, 202 cwts. sursee seed, 2,076 cwts. galls, 3,218 cwts. olibanum, and 1,580 cwts. wet dates.

THE following passengers arrived at Madras by the s.s. Excelsior from Calcutta on Thursday evening:—

Col. and Mrs. Wintle, Miss and Master Wintle, Dr. and Mrs. Sherlock and two children, Miss Gaspar, Miss Nicholson, Master Shuttleworth and 2 Misses Jennings.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DELHI, 1,285 tons, Captain C. J. Wilkinson, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with a cargo of 364 bales cotton, 15 bundles E. teeth, 95 bags coffee, 18 packages shawls, 150 bales wool, 518 moras copras, 16 bales white twist, 19 cases China ware, 7 cases tea, and 50 bags wheat, &c.

THE S. S. BURMAH, arrived at Madras from Calcutta and the Northern Ports on Thursday evening with the following passengers:—

Messrs. R. W. Chew and W. F. Pettigrew, Colonel Saxton and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Kelsall and servant, Capt. and Mrs. Gunning, Mrs. Beyers and 4 children, Mr. Gaudolphe, Mrs. G. Gaudolphe, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Ramsbotham, Mr. DeLeaw, and Miss Clarke.

THE SHIP ANDROMEDA, 1,877 tons, Captain H. Murdock, arrived on the 20th inst. from Liverpool (October 20th) with a cargo of 300 packages copras, 20 packages yellow metal, 386 packages glassware, 209 packages porter, 199 packages soap, 238 packages earthenware, 61 packages hardware, 150 packages sulphur, 991 tons coals, and 100 packages wine, &c.

THE S.S. THOMAS WILSON, 1,218 tons, Captain W. Cosens, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 6,344 bales cotton, 938 bales wool, 500 cwts. galls, 342 cwts. coir yarn, 1,041 cwts. saltpetre, and the following passengers:—Rev. and Mrs. J. Stuart and child, Mr. W. Williams, Captain Woodcock, Mr. M. Robinson, and Mrs. New and three children.

THE S.S. SATARA, Captain J. J. Ballantine, arrived on the 21st instant from the Malabar Coast and Calcutta (March 28th) with a cargo of 1,874 bags sugar, 305 bags rice, 628 bundles coir yarn, 24] packages copra, 198 cases cardamoms, 88 packages coffee, 102 bales cotton, and the following passengers:—Miss Clark, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. J. J. Mackenzie, Mr. Van Glehn, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lawfer and two children, Captain M. Pants, Miss Mack, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Ommaney, Mr. J. C. Aguair, Mr. Thompson, and 158 deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water Time (H. M.)	High Water Height (Ft. In.)	April.	Low Water Time (H. M.)	Low Water Height (Ft. In.)
11 28 m	6 6	Tuesday......... 23	5 6 m	6 11
11 21 a	5 11		5 28 a	5 1
0 3 m	7 2	Wednesday ... 24	5 37 m	7 11
11 53 a	6 0		6 3 a	5 0
......	......	Thursday 25	6 12 m	8 7
0 43 a	7 5		6 41 a	4 6
0 27 m	5 10	Friday 26	6 5? m	8 9
1 26 a	7 2		7 23 a	3 11
1 5 m	5 4	Saturday....... 27	7 31 m	8 5
2 13 a	6 8		8 10 a	3 1
1 49 m	4 5	Sunday 28	8 18 m	7 5
3 7 a	5 8		9 5 a	2 3
2 41 m	3 4	Monday......... 29	9 10 m	6 1
4 6 a	4 8		10 11 a	1 8

MOON—Full, 23rd, 6h. 27m. P.M.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL PUBLIC WORKS BUDGET.

THE following resolution of the Government of Bombay in the P. W. D. is dated the 22nd inst.:—

The sum allotted for Provincial Public Works in 1872-73 is 30 lakhs, against a grant of 31 lakhs in 1871-72. The Budget, as printed, has been framed in accord with the grant, and may be sanctioned, copies being distributed for general information and guidance.

2. In addition to the Provincial grant, the Budget provides for an expenditure of Rs. 9,75,600 from Local Funds against Rs. 7,00,200 in the past year. The increase is chiefly due to recent orders, ruling that Local Funds shall pay an equitable percentage towards the cost of Establishments employed on Local Fund works. Out of the sum obtained from Local Funds for original works, Rs. 1,58,600, one lakh is from the old Local Fund balances, and not from Local Funds proper, which His Excellency in Council has been pleased to grant towards the construction of the new Elphinstone High School in Bombay, to supplement the liberal gift of 1½ lakhs by the Honorable Sir A. D. Sassoon.

3. The estimated outlay from contributions is Rs. 6,54,190, against Rs. 6,04,400 in the past year. Of this the Barreah State contributes Rs. 46,430; the Jowar State Rs. 25,760; and the imperial Forest Budget Rs. 42,000.

The balance is made up of contributions by individuals as under:—

	Rs.
Mr. Goculdass Tejpall, for the Native General Hospital	70,000
H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, for the Sailors' Home	1,70,000
Mr. Premchund Roychund, for the University Library and Clock Tower	2,00,000
The Hon'ble Sir A. D. Sassoon, for the Elphinstone High School	1,00,000
Total Rs.	5,40,000

4. The total sum thus allotted for expenditure by the Public Works Department, exclusive of sums entered in the Imperial and Local Funds Budgets, is Rs. 46 29,790, against a grant in the past year of Rs. 44,04,600.

5. The total sum allotted for expenditure by the public Works Department, inclusive of the Imperial and Local Funds Budgets, is about 115 lakhs, as under:—

	Rs.
Imperial (Buildings and Roads Branch)	32,48,000
Imperial (Irrigation Branch)	27,75,000
Provincial	46,29,790
Local Funds	8,98,490
Total Rs.	1,15,51,280

In addition to which it is estimated that the Local Funds outlay by Civil Officers will be about 22 lakhs, making a grand total of about 137½ lakhs to be expended, in 1872-73, on public works of every description in the Bombay Presidency.

6. The charge for Establishments, included in the outlay of 115½ lakhs, is about 21 lakhs; the actual outlay on works is, therefore, 94½ lakhs, and the cost of Establishment is about 18½ per cent. of the gross outlay, and 22½ per cent. on the actual sums to be disbursed on works.

12. The recent orders withdrawing Discretionary allowances will continue to be in force during 1872-73.

CRICKET.

THE return match was played on Wednesday the 17th instant, on the general parade ground, between the Mars Cricket Club and the Bombay Union Cricket Club. In the first innings the B. U. Club made a score of 79 runs and the Mars. C. Club made 60 runs. In the second innings the B. U. C. Club made a score of 123, leaving their opponents 143 runs to win. In the second innings, six of the Mars C. Club made a creditable score of 135, leaving only eight to win, when the time prevented the game being played out. For the B. U. C. Club, Messrs. Ward and Ryan made the score in both innings, and Messrs. Pestonjee Jiwanjee and Cowasjee played exceedingly well for the Mars. The following is the score:—

First Innings—Union Club.

		Runs.
J. H. Walshe	b. B. Dhunjeebhoy	13
G. A. Nagle	b. Ditto	10
J. Walshe	b. S. Bejonjee	2
W. T. Ryan	b. Ditto	35
T. Ward	b. B. Dhunjeebhoy	10
C. P. O'Donoughue	b. S. Bejonjee	3
T. P. Bashford	b. Ditto	3
H. Cribbin	b. B. Dhunjeebhoy	0
H. Doyle	b. Ditto	0
N. Devlin	Not out	0
D. Chalmer	b. S. Bejonjee	0
	Byes	3
		79

Second Innings—Union Club.

		Runs.
J. H. Walshe	b. S. Bejonjee	10
G. A. Nagle	b. B. Dhunjeebhoy	0
J. Walshe	Run out	1
W. T. Ryan	b. B. Byramjee	20
T. Ward	b. P. Jiwanjee	49
C. P. O'Donoughue	b. B. Byramjee	0
T. P. Bashford	b. Ditto	0
H. Cribbin	Run out	4
H. Doyle	Run out	16
N. Devlin	Run out	4
D. Chalmer	Not out	5
	Byes	12
		123

First Innings—Mars Club.

		Runs.
C. Ruttonjee	b. Cribbin	0
B. Dhunjeebhoy	c. Ditto	7
S. Bezonjee	b. Ward	6
B. Byramjee	b. Ward	9
A. Rustomjee	b. Cribbin	5
P. Jiwanj e	b. Ward	0
B. Bhimjeebhoy	b. Cribbin	21
F. Bomanjee	c. Ward	1
M. Hormusjee	b. Cribbin	1
M. Eduljee	c. Cribbin	4
E. Burjorjee	Not out	1
	Byes	5
		60

Second Innings—Mars Club.

		Runs.
C. Ruttonjee	Not out	29
B. Dhunjeebhoy	c. Ward	0
S. Bezonjee	b. Ward	8
B. Byramjee	c. Doyle	12
A. Rustomjee	c. C. P. O'Donoughue	5
P. Jiwanjee	Not out	68
B. Bhimjeebhoy	b. Ward	0
F. Bomanjee	......	0
M. Hormusjee	......	0
M. Eduljee	......	0
E. Burjorjee	......	0
	Byes	12
		134

PROSPECTUS OF THE KATTYWAR RACE MEETING.

TO BE HELD AT RAJKOTE ON THURSDAY THE 19TH DECEMBER 1872 AND SUBSEQUENT DAYS.

STEWARDS.—Colonels W. W. Anderson, J. J. Combe, C. W. Walker, W. R. Alexander, Majors J. A. Smith and P. H. LeGeyt, Captains J. H. Holberton and H. L. Nutt, Krishnajee Luxmun, Esq., and Azum Nursingprasad.

FIRST DAY, THURSDAY, 19TH DECEMBER.

"THE KATTYWAR DERBY."—For all Maidens. Rs. 500 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. 1½ miles. Weight for age and class. Entrance for horses named on 1st July Rs. 50, on 1st September Rs. 100, open till 1st October at an entrance of Rs. 150. H. F.

"THE PROVINCIAL STAKES."—Rs. 150 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 25 for each horse declared to start. 1 mile. For all horses of bonâ fide Kattywar parentage, or the produce of Government stallions bred in Kattywar or Guzerat. Weight for age. Entrance Rs. 50.

"THE MAIDEN GALLOWAYS."—Rs. 500 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. For all Maiden Galloways. Weight for inches. Entrance for horses named on 1st July Rs. 50, on 1st September Rs. 100, open till 1st October at Rs. 150. H. F. Winners once before the meeting to carry 3 lbs., twice or oftener 7 lbs. extra. 1½ miles.

"THE HACKS."—Rs. 100 from the fund, for all untrained horses. ¾ mile. Entrance Rs. 25. English and Colonials 11st. 7 lbs., Arabs and Country-breds 10 stone. G. R. Winner to take the entrances.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, 21ST DECEMBER.

"H. H. AGA KHAN'S CUP."—Value Rs. 500, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. 1½ miles. Entrance for horses named on 1st July Rs. 50, on 1st September Rs. 100, on 1st October Rs. 150. H. F.

"GALLOWAY SWEEPSTAKES."—Galloway sweepstakes of 10 G. M. each, with Rs. 150 from the fund. 1½ miles Weight for age and inches; penalties for winners same as in Maiden Galloways; close and name on 1st July 1872. H. F.

"THE POLITICAL AGENT'S CHALLENGE CUP."—Value Rs. 1,200, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. For all horses owned and nominated by Chiefs, landed proprietors, or bonâ fide residents of 2 years in Kattywar. 2 miles. 10st. 7lbs. G. R. Entrance on 1st July Rs 75, on 1st September Rs. 150, open till 1st October at Rs. 300. H. F. The Cup to be won by the same stable in two successive years before becoming the property of the winner. Horses to carry their class penalties.

"THE WELTER."—Rs. 400 from the fund. For all horses 10st. 7lbs. Horses to carry their class penalties. Entrance Rs. 75. G. R. 2 miles.

"THE PONY RACE."—Rs. 75 from the fund. For all Country-bred ponies 13-2 and under. Entrance Rs. 15. C. W. over 9st. ½ mile heats without dismounting.

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, 24TH DECEMBER.

"H. H. ALI SHAH'S PURSE."—Value Rs. 500, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. For all horses (English and Colonials excepted). 1½ miles. Entrance for horses named on 1st July Rs. 50, on 1st September Rs. 100, open till first October at Rs. 150. H. F. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 5 lbs.

"THE GOVERNMENT STAKES."—Rs. 250 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 30 for each horse declared to start. For all horses bonâ fide the produce of any Government stallion in Kattywar or Guzerat, or of pure Kattywar parentage. 1½ miles. Weight for age and inches. Entrance the day before the meeting Rs. 50. H. F.

"THE KATTYWAR OAKS."—For a Challenge Cup value Rs. 750, presented by H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur. For all mares bred in Kattywar owned and nominated by Chiefs or landed proprietors of the Province. Entrance the day before the meeting, Rs. 50. 1 mile. 9 stone. The Cup to be won by the same stable in two successive years before becoming the property of the winner. Two horses to start, the property of different stables, or the Cup will be withheld.

"THE COLONIAL STAKES."—Rs. 500 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. 2 miles. For all Cape, Australian, Tasmanian, and Country-bred horses. Weight for age and class. Maidens of the meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance for horses named on 1st July Rs. 50, on 1st September Rs. 100, open till 1st October at Rs. 200. H. F.

"THE CHARGERS' STAKES."—Rs. 100 from the fund. For all untrained chargers ridden on parade and for whom horse allowance is drawn. ½ mile. G. R. Winner to take the entrances. Arabs and Country-breds to carry 10st. 7lbs., Walers and English 11st. 11lbs. Entrance Rs. 25.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, 26TH DECEMBER.

"THE WHIM."—Rs. 250 from the fund. For all horses. Entrance Rs. 40. R. C. Maidens allowed 7 lbs.

"THE AUCTION STAKES."—Rs. 200 from the fund, for all horses. Rs. 1000 to carry 10st. 7lbs. 7lbs. allowed for each Rs. 100 under or over. Entrance Rs. 30. No penalty for Colonials. R. C. The winner to be put up to auction immediately after the race. Any surplus over selling price to go to the fund.

"THE SOOKASHTRA CUP."—Rs. 1000 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Maidens of the meeting allowed 7lbs. 2 miles. Entrance for horses named on 1st July Rs. 100, on 1st September Rs. 200, when the race will close. H. F.

"THE CHEROOT STAKES."—Rs. 75 from the fund, for untrained horses. ½ mile heats. G. R. C. W. over 10st. The winner to bring in his cheroot a light. Entrance Rs. 10. Winner to take the entrances.

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, 28TH DECEMBER.

"THE WINNERS' HANDICAP."—For a purse, value Rs. 500. Forced for all winners at an entrance of Rs. 75 for each race won, except the untrained races, pony, and country-bred races. Optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 100 to be made at noon the day before the race. H. F. to losers for not standing the handicap which will be declared by 10 A. M. on the day of the race. 2 miles.

"THE LOSERS' HANDICAP."—Rs. 250 from the fund. Open to the beaten horses of the meeting. Entrance at noon the day before the race, Rs. 50. H. F. for not standing the handicap. 1½ miles. Handicap to be declared at 10 A. M. on the day of the race when starting declarations will be made.

"THE GALLOWAY HANDICAP."—Rs. 200 from the fund. For all galloways. Entrance Rs. 30. P. P. 1 mile. To close and name on Thursday, December 26th, at 10 A. M. Handicap to be declared at 5 P. M. the day before the race.

"THE SCURRY."—Rs. 75 from the fund. For all untrained horses. ½ mile. Entrance Rs. 15. Arabs and Country-breds, catch weight over 10 stone; Australian and English, catch weight over 11st. 7lbs. Winner of the Hacks or Chargers to carry 7lbs. extra, of both 10lbs.

"THE SOWARS' STAKES."—Rs. 30 from the fund. For all bonâ fide Sowars' horses in the service of Government or the Chiefs of Kattywar. Entrance Rs. 2. 1 mile. C. W. To be ridden by sowars.

INDIAN ITEMS.

PILLAR LETTER BOXES have arrived in Rangoon from Calcutta, and will shortly be erected in the most convenient places in town.

THE Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Company is about to adopt the "improved" system of spelling Indian names at all its stations.

THE "world-renowned" Gregory Troupe, we notice, advertise in the Penang papers that they will "*honour*" Penang for a few night only.

CAPTAIN AWDRY, R.E.—This officer, who has been nominated Military Secretary to Lord Hobart, the new Governor of Madras, left this by H.M.S. Dalhousie, yesterday, for Bombay, en route to join his appointment.—*Sindian*, April 17.

THE MANORA FAIR.—No less than 40,000 persons attended the Manora fair between Tuesday and Thursday last. The difficulty of avoiding any disturbances which one must reasonably expect amid such a large gathering can best be conceived, but be it said to the credit of Mr. Bazonjee Nowrojee, our energetic fouzdar, that no a single quarrel occurred, nor a pice worth of property lost.—*Ibid.*

INVENTION.—The undermentioned specification of invention has been filed under Section 10 of Act XV. of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces:—" Improvements in Rock or Stone Drilling, Tunnelling, and Boring Apparatus:" by Frederick Edward Blacket Beaumont, of No. 2, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, in the city of Westminster, Captain in the Royal Engineers, and Charles James Appleby, of Emerson Street, Southwark, in the county of Surrey, Engineer.

THE OPIUM WEIGHING.—The weighing of this season's opium was commenced at the Sudder factory at Ghazipore on the 15th instant. Sanitary precautions have been ordered to be taken to prevent an outbreak of cholera amongst the large number of cultivators who are now crowding the station, and some of whom came from Jounpore and other places where cholera is already raging.—*Englishman.*

ACCIDENT ON THE HOOGHLY.—On Thursday, at 2 P.M., a cargo-boat crossing the Hooghly from Mirbahar Ghat to Howrah Ghat, laden with 33 bags of betel-nuts and 7 bags of cotton, suddenly struck, when close to the ghat, upon some sunken piles which were covered by the water. Her bottom planking was torn completely out, and she immediately filled and went down. No lives were lost, and the whole of her cargo was recovered by the river-police.—*Ibid.*

RULES IN CASES OF FIRE ON BOARD SHIP.—The *Calcutta Gazette* of yesterday contains the new rules made under the Port Trust Act for the guidance of the officers of the Harbour Master's Department in cases of fire on board vessels lying in the port. Amongst the others we observe a rule that "no persons unconnected with the port or the vessels, or who are not assisting to extinguish the fire, shall be allowed on board," which, we hope, will be strictly enforced, as in the late fire on board the Lady Melville any person who liked was permitted to go on board.—*Ibid.*

AN AWKWARD MISTAKE.—The steam-ship Strathclyde, Captain C. W. Pearson, lately lying at No. 5 Jetty, Hooghly, cleared the port the other day to put out to sea without having received her supply of water. This mistake occurred from no negligence on the part of Mr. Terry, the officer appointed by the port authorities to perform this duty, as he had gone on board and filled one tank, when the captain told him that the vessel would be supplied with water by shore boats. Both the captain and chief mate appear to have taken it for granted that each other had seen the duty performed. Fortunately the error was discovered before the ship left the river, and Captain Pearson was enabled to receive his supply of water when at Garden Reach, and sailed on Tuesday.—*Ibid.*

A WHALE FOR THE MEDICAL COLLEGE, MADRAS.—Professor Furnell, whilst he was on tour with His Excellency Lord Napier at Negapatam, saw the vertebræ of a whale, and heard from Mr. Cadell, the Collector, that other ten vertebræ and two lower jaw bones of the animal had been found. As these specimens would be a valuable addition to the comparative anatomy museum, Dr. Furnell requested the Principal of the Medical College to solicit Government to permit them to be placed in the museum, and to sanction the necessary outlay for their conveyance to Madras. The Government have complied with the suggestion.

PROPOSED HONORARY TITLE FOR MR. COWASJEE NUSSERWANJEE.—We learn with great satisfaction that the Commissioner in Sind has recommended to the Bombay Government, that the title of Khan Bahadoor be conferred on Mr. Cowasjee Nusserwanjee, the energetic Mail Superintendent between Hydrabad and Soneegaum. Mr. Cowasjee rendered very valuable service to Colonel Tyrwhitt, the worthy Political Superintendent of Thurr and Parkur about a couple of years ago, when the famine-stricken Marwarees and others from the State of Rajpootana poured in by hundreds into the Thurr districts; and as Mr. Cowasjee's name has on more than one occasion been most prominently brought forward in connection with the Postal Service, we have no doubt that Government will readily have the title conferred on him.—*Sind News.*

THE MARRIAGE BILL.—A notice is in circulation requesting the Hindoo inhabitants of Madras to meet in Patcheappah's Hall, on Tuesday the 23rd instant, at 5-30 P. M., for the purpose of considering the propriety of submitting a memorial to his Grace the Duke of Argyll, against the Marriage Bill recently passed in the Imperial Legislative Council, and for discussing and adopting the necessary rules for the conduct of the Madras Native Association.—*Madras Times*, April 20.

A "MILD" HINDOO'S CRUELTY.—The mild Hindoo when he does indulge in cruelty is not always very particular as to the lengths to which he proceeds. At least so it would seem from a case which has recently taken place at Rajahmundry in which a child-wife of ten years of age deposed that her husband had burnt her severely on the hands and in other places with a red-hot iron because he suspected her of infidelity to him, and he resorted to this mode of torture in order to make her confess that she had been so. The husband was aided and abetted in his brutal conduct by his mother. It is some satisfaction to know that they both got their deserts, the man being sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of one hundred rupees, and his mother being condemned to durance vile for the space of two years.—*Ibid.*

DR. GOLDSTUCKER.—The following resolution has been passed by the Philological Society in London on the death of that famous Oriental scholar, Dr. Goldstucker:—"Resolved, that the members of the Philological Society desire to express their deep sorrow for the death of the late Professor Goldstucker, and the sense of their own great loss of a president, whose wide and accurate knowledge, founded on the most laborious research, commanded the admiration, as his geniality and his untiring interest in the objects of the society secured the sincere personal regard, of all its members." The principal and professors of the Sanscrit College, and all native gentlemen interested in Sanscrit, ought to meet and record their sorrow and regard for the deceased. It would certainly be a matter of great regret if Oriental scholars in the West find no sympathy or appreciation in the East.—*Indian Mirror.*

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN TROUBLE.—There may be some truth in the rumour that for the last two or three weeks the Hon'ble Mr. George Campbell has been lying very uneasy under the threat which the organ of the Zemindars in general, and of one or two Zemindars in particular, pronounced upon him of late. This uneasiness has been considerably increased by the rumour to the effect that the Zemindars are also seriously thinking of petitioning the Secretary of State for his recall. Mr. Campbell ought to be warned that clouds are gathering on his head, though cynics are of opinion that these clouds are now no bigger than a man's hand, and will continue no bigger so long as the storm continued to blow in the direction in which it now blows.—*Ibid.*

A CHILD DEVOURED BY JACKALS.—A few days ago an infant, two months old, was left by its mother on the bed asleep. While the mother was engaged in the cook-room, the child was heard to cry, and on her hastening to the room it was missing. On search being made by the mother, the body was found alongside the trunk of a tree, a portion of it having been devoured by jackals.—*Indian Daily News.*

ALLOWANCE TO THE WIDOW OF MEER MAHOMED KHAN.—On the recommendation of the Bombay Government, the Government of India has accorded its sanction to (1) the continuance for life, under certain limitations, to the widow of His Highness the late Meer Mahomed Khan, of Talpoor, of the estate situated on the banks of the river Indus, granted to the late Meer under a sunnud No. 6, dated 2nd June 1866; and (2) to the payment to her of an allowance of Rs. 210 per mensem for repairs to buildings, lighting of mosques, and maintenance of pleasure-grounds.—*Ibid.*

JAIL OFFICIALS TO WEAR UNIFORM.—We understand that, with reference to the remarks made by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal during his visit to the Bhaugulpore Central Jail, the Inspector-General of Jails, L. P., has, in compliance with His Honor's wishes, ordered all paid burkundazes employed in jails to wear uniform. Their dress is to be a khaki tunic made of drill reaching to the hip, with an upright collar an inch high, tunic to button down the front, trowsers of khaki drill, pugree of red salu with a khaki-coloured fringe to hang down in front, leather belt, two inches broad, round the waist, with a badge in front. The uniform will, in the first instance, be supplied at Government expense, but renewals will be met by deductions from the burkundaze's salary. This seems to us to be a hard measure, as the pay of the men has not increased in proportion to cost of uniform. As it is, their pay is only 6 per mensem, with no prospect of promotion.—*Ibid.*

A DARING ROBBERY.—A daring highway robbery was committed within the last week at Bistoopur, a village about twelve miles to the south of Kidderpore. Happening to be at Borshea, a neighbouring village, last Sunday, our informant tried to get all the information he could regarding the occurrence. A cart loaded with about sixteen bags of country-made cloth was passing over the Diamond Harbour road, through the village of Bistroopur, when a gang of robbers, armed with lathies and other weapons, fell upon the cart and helped to unload it. They succeeded in clearing away with the whole booty when the police, with its usual promptitude, arrived after the event, and began beating about the bush, but to no purpose. Great alarm seems to have been created by the event. A feeling of insecurity prevails throughout the locality. The affair is evidently the work of some neighbouring budmashes who, people say, may be seen walking about in various guises, and who, therefore, are very hard to deal with.—*Ibid.*

INVALID CARRIAGES ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.—The Quartermaster General has, by direction of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, brought to the notice of Government the fact that, while on the Bengal lines of railway specially constructed invalid carriages are used for cases of serious indisposition or of chronic illness, and invalids who are capable of travelling in ordinary carriages are, when necessary, provided with extra space, no such advantages are to be had on the Madras line of railway. The Commander-in-Chief considers that the time has arrived when invalid carriages should be adopted on the Madras Railway, more particularly with advertence to the requirements for transport of invalids to Bombay for the troop-ships, or to Beypore for the troop transports going home viâ the Cape, and recommends that two invalid carriages be authorised for this line. Government have resolved to call upon the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway to submit proposals for the construction of two such carriages as those referred to, and to apply to the Government of India for a plan of the latest approved invalid carriage, which on receipt will be forwarded to the agent of the company.—*Madras Athenæum.*

DARING ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT CALCUTTA.—Mr. Geo. Cutts, residing at the Adelphi or Andrew's Hotel in Waterloo Street, while passing by Bentinck Street at half-past eleven last Thursday evening, was suddenly seized by the throat from the back and almost choked to death by a European seaman named Henry Gunn, who held on to him till his pockets were searched by an accomplice named Thos. Green. Fortunately for Mr. Cutts he had no valuables or money with him at the time, and the robbers being disappointed left him alone and took to their heels. So tightly had his throat been grasped that he could not shout for assistance till the men had ran several yards away from him and in different directions. A chowkeydar in Meredith's Lane hearing his cries for "arrest" made an attempt to do so while one of the men was about passing him, but failed the man having ran into a brothel. Inspector Swan at this moment appeared on the scene, rushed into the house and secured the man (Henry Gunn), who at once feigned surprise and innocence. Thos. Green managed to make his escape, but the police are sanguine of capturing him before long. Gunn is an inmate of the Alms House, but managed to clandestinely leave the institution after darkness had set in. Green had also been an inmate, but was lately expelled from it.—*Daily Examiner.*

SMOKING IN COURT.—We have before us two communications on the subject of the habit of smoking in Court, in which subordinate judicial officers sometimes indulge, unconscious of the harm they are doing the high positions they occupy. One relates to a gentleman who ought to know better, and for whom there is no excuse; the other to a native gentleman who, if he does not know, ought to be taught better. They come from places very far apart. We do not care to publish names and indicate localities, as we believe that a departmental order prohibiting smoking by judicial officers while on the bench would have the desirable effect of removing the evil. An evil it undoubtedly is. To Europeans having a lively sense of the respect that Courts of Law should command it is offensive. They argue that if they entered a Court with a pipe, even though it were "loaded" with the choicest birds-eye or honey-dew, or with a hooka redolent of the unique perfumes of Araby the blest, they would incur the risk of being committed for contempt, and they object on principle to contempt of propriety or contempt of the public by presiding officers. To natives, silent though they may generally be on the subject, it is equally obnoxious. Already it is difficult to make them abandon the idea that they have to depend, not so much upon the law, as upon the favour, the digestion, or the temper of the *hakim*. The fact of justice—perhaps we should say the decision—reaching them through the fumes of tobacco leads them to unpleasant conclusions. In its way the matter is not unimportant, and we would wish to have attention drawn towards it.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE SOCIAL PROSPECTS OF MADRAS.

THE *Madras Times* says:—A correspondent of the Paul Pry order sends us the following:—

Yesterday evening I was standing talking with some friends near their carriage at Cupid's Bow. Our talk turned upon the future rule of Lord Hobart in Madras. We were speculating as to the character of that nobleman, and as to the truth of the rumour which states him to be a severe Puritan of the Plymouth Brother type, and heartily averse to all "worldly" amusements, such as parties, balls, races, and the rest. The general opinion of those with whom I was engaged in conversation was that such rumours were idle and preposterous, and were probably the off-spring of the heated brain of some contributor to the *Friend of India*, whose wish was father to the assertion. Whilst we were conversing, I noticed the lady who occupied the carriage next to the one at which I stood, surrounded by several young civilians, and officers, who kept up a smart and lively conversation. I perceived that her pale and perfectly regular features never relaxed into a smile. There was an anxious look about her large and lustrous eyes which particularly struck me. She seemed as if she was *waiting* for some intelligence, as if she was longing for the day to arise which should solve the mystery. I was so deeply interested in her expression of countenance that I stood as if spell-bound, when I heard her say to one of the gentlemen near her, "Well, if Lord Hobart will not give any balls, I shall be ready to die with disappointment. (Here she heaved a deep sigh). Ah me, I fear it is too true,—this hideous rumour." The carriage now moved off, and I could hear no more. But as it whirled away, I saw a little sheet of paper flutter from under its wheels I picked it up, and read the following most mysterious production:—

YE GRIM GOVERNOR.

He is coming, my Lord is coming,
 A coming across the sea,
And a couple of ponderous prayer-books
 Under his arms bears he:

There's a clerical cut in his trousers,
 There's a Quakerish brim to his hat,
And there's something very suggestive
 In the folds of his white cravat.

Through his nose his pensive Lordship
 At night, when full is the moon,
Delighteth to drone the "*Old Hundredth*"—
 That very refreshing tune.

And oft his eyes turn heavenwards
 Till only their whites remain;
From his face, you'd be apt to fancy
 My Lord was in constant pain—

For he moaneth oft, and heaveth
 A sad sepulchral groan.
As he thinks of the sinful Madrassees
 'Midst whom his lot is thrown.

"They are given to worldly amusements"—
 (Here his good Lordship sighs.)
"To feasting and fiddling and dancing!"—
 (And here he turns up his eyes.)

Then mutters his Lordship, "Never,
 If heaven will but send me grace,
In Madras shall a ball be given
 Whilst I am the chief of that place!"

Again his Lordship groaneth
 As he thinks of Napier's away,
Saying, "O, where will he go to
 Who so wickedly wasted his pay

But I shall be solemn and serious,
 And all Madras shall see
How much, by my holy living,
 I can save of my salaric."

And now through his nose his Lordsh[illegible]
 All under the bright full moon
Droneth again the "*Old Hundred*[illegible]
 That very refreshing tune.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE INCOME-TAX.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE Hon. Mr. Robinson said—My Lord, I have resolved to vote against passing this bill to revive the dead income-tax in any form. I will do so because there is nothing whatever in the state of the finances of India which can in any way justify its renewal and continuation, in order to maintain the credit or to fortify the position of the exchequer, and because the proved condition of the balance-sheet of the State finances and of the treasury condemns, in the most absolute manner, the legislation of the past year in this respect. I will vote against this bill, because I think that in the very prosperous state of the finances and of the country the Government is pledged to withdraw this emergent tax—imposed as it was for the definite purpose of restoring an equilibrium which was attained two years ago, and of removing a deficit which no longer exists—and because the proceeds of the tax have gone to swell undue cash-balances, or are being applied to purposes which were not contemplated by the Legislature when it sanctioned this emergent impost—such as liquidating past deficits, paying for public works extraordinary, improving the position of bank-shareholders, financing in loans to municipalities, and the like. I shall vote against this bill because a general income-tax is inequitable and unjust as respects all incomes derived from land and rents in this country, and because I believe that an income-tax, which is theoretically defensible as respects incomes derived from public funds, professions, mercantile pursuits, and the like, cannot be administered in this country in anything like an efficient, fair, or inoppressive manner. I shall vote against the bill because I believe that the income-tax has proved financially, morally, and politically a serious failure, because its enforcement is lowering the tone and imparing the good influences of the public service, because it is almost universally condemned by experienced official and inofficial public opinion, and is repellant to our native fellow-subjects.

Now, my Lord, it is not easy to discuss efficiently a subject of this kind in the absence of the papers which it has pleased your Lordship to withhold, and I do not wonder that our hon. colleague shrinks from examination under that sore light. Further, I think that the interval of a week—a week sorely burdened with other important legislation—or ten days, has been insufficient for the examination of so extensive a matter. Why, a reply could not be had by return of post from Madras within the time.

I will venture *in limine* to recall to the memory of the Council the hard things that were said and wrong motives that were here imputed to me and others of my colleagues who ventured to advise this Council against continuing the income-tax last year, but I do so merely to enable me to disavow honestly and conscientiously every unworthy motive or influence in respect to any remarks I may now venture to offer for the consideration of this Council.

The first question which I would ask is, Will this Council endorse, by deliberately reviving special and emergent direct taxation, the astonishing assertion that the revenue of India fail to evince a safe elasticity? Why, my Lord, just twelve years ago, Mr. Wilson was leading with an income of 37 million pounds only, and our hon. colleague has had an average income of 50 millions during the last three years. We dare not, my Lord, deliberately belie the economic facts of a country whose income evinces an elasticity almost without precedent anywhere.

My Lord, the facts disclosed by the statement to which we listened on the 6th instant prove, I think, beyond cavil, that there was nothing in the state of the finances of India during the past year which can justify the hon. member in having come to this Council for a law to continue an emergent and obnoxious taxation during the year that has closed. These facts likewise conclusively show that there is nothing in the prospects of the future to justify an appeal to the Legislature to revive or continue this emergent legislation and taxation. The single plea for imposing or maintaining an income-tax from year to year has been that the budget of income fell short, or threatened to fall short, of the expenditure of the year. This plea was, in fact, in a great measure lacking in the year 1870-71. It was absolutely wanting in 1871-72; and its application to the circumstances of the year before us is, I feel, utterly indefensible.

The upshot of the financial year 1870-71 was a surplus of 1½ million, the whole of which was derived from the income-tax—which, having been inconsiderately dealt with in the previous year, was needlessly maintained at undue rates in 1870-71. The proceeds of the income-tax in that year were two millions, and fully account for the surplus now proved to have existed throughout in that year. I will not go through the debits and credits of the budget-statements for 1870-71: suffice it to say that the hon. member failed to present the budget of income for that year within anything like its fair proportions—proportions which might very fairly have been estimated with reasonable exactness—and that *even* unbudgeted expenditure was more than met by the revenue realised, the balance being a large surplus derived, as I have remarked, from undue emergent taxation alone.

I now come to the budget-statements of 1871-72, and the taxation which has been kept up during the past year, in consequence of the very unsatisfactory representation of the financial prospects of the year made by our hon. colleague.

I earnestly warned this Council, when the discussion of the income-tax bill took place last year, that the budget of income had been seriously under-estimated, that the prospective needs of the public service were overstated, and that the whole budget of expenditure was disfigured by evidence of relaxed economy. I therefore conscientiously argued—in vain, I regret to think—that a continuance of the income-tax, with these inherent evils which I and others endeavoured but too feebly to describe, could not be justified. Results have verified my anticipations far beyond my confident hope—the obvious deductions which I ventured to make from an examination of the budget-statements.

The regular estimate of 1870-71 had shown an income of 51 millions (£51,048,900), an amount which has been exceeded by the actuals. Yet the budget-estimate of income of 1871-72 was taken by the hon. member at 49 millions (£49,098,900), a sum which the regular estimate for the same year (£49,976,500) now shows to have been practically an under-estimate of well-nigh one million on the income side of the account alone.

When we come to the expenditure side of 1871-72, we find a budget-estimate for ordinary expenditure of 49½ millions (£49,500,000), while the regular estimate now shows that 47¼ millions (£47,276,500) was what was really required to carry on the State services, and this outlay includes such "windfalls" as the unbudgeted Looshai expedition, the Delhi camp of exercise, &c., &c. The actual result arrived at by an under-estimate of income and an over-estimate of expenditure is a surplus which will not fall short of 2⅔ millions, and may possibly, when all actuals are brought to account, reach near on 3 millions. Of this enormous surplus, considerably more than a clear ⅔ of a million (£824,600) accrued from the income-tax alone. Now, I ask, have these results justified the legislation of last year, or ratified the pleas under which it was instituted?

And yet our hon. colleague again comes before this Council with the conclusively negatived assertion that he cannot make ends meet without reviving this obnoxious, but dead, emergent impost.

I must withhold my confidence from the hon. gentleman's statement, and decline to be guided in my vote by one whose assurances have been so signally belied by results. And I do not think that this Council can again fairly endorse the only plea for reviving the income-tax, and enforce on the people the wrong conclusions which our hon. colleague asks us to accept. I therefore earnestly urge this Council to spare the people from a bootless revival of a tax by which, I confidently assert, they have been needlessly plagued during the past year through overweaning confidence in our hon. colleague's guidance; and I beg this Council not to endorse, with legislative approval, the under-estimate of income and over-estimate of expenditure which have characterised the statements of past years, nor a state of cash-balances for which there is no conceivable justification.

I think that our hon. colleague is wrong when he tells us that such "actual surpluses cannot be justly held to invalidate the policy of those special measures of taxation which were resorted to in that year;" on the contrary, they conclusively condemn alike the system followed by him in framing his budgets, and his propriety of asking the Legislature to legalise special and emergent taxation both then and now. Our hon. colleague seems to hold that it is right to secure surpluses in this manner to counterbalance, as he states, the deficits of past years. In other words, he is asking this Council to revive this needless and vexatious taxation to recoup deficits of three or four years back—in fact, to pay off debts. Now, I ask, is it the deliberate intention of this Council to tax the people anew for such objects, under the plea of raising money to meet shortcomings which have no existence whatever?

I now come to the budget-statement which the hon. member submits for the coming year, and on the faith of which he asks this Council to revive the income-tax. As already shown, a surplus of well-nigh 3 millions accrued in the year that is past. The actuals of 1870-71 show the State income to have been 51¼ millions (£51,413,685), including 2 millions of income-tax. The regular estimate of the year just closed shows that its income will not fall short of 50 millions (£49,976,000); and yet the hon. member asks this Council to accept a budget of income for the year before us of 48¾ millions only (£48,771,000), or 2¾ millions (£2,742,685) below the actuals of 1870-71, and 1¼ million (£1,205,500) below even the unadjusted regular estimate of the year that is closed. I confidently reject this estimate in the present state of the country and its finances and of the cash-balances.

On the side of expenditure for the ordinary State services the hon. member shows a budget-estimate of 48½ millions (£48,534,000) for the year which is before us. Now the military and civil services of the country were fully and economically met during the year that has closed by an expenditure of 47¼ millions (£47,276,500), including the unbudgeted expenses of the Looshai expedition, the Delhi camp of exercise, &c., &c. It seems to me utterly unreasonable to ask the Council to accept such a budget at such a time, and with it the penalty of reviving the income-tax against the country. What is there, I ask, in our prospects which could justify an increased expenditure of 1¼ million over last year?

As the result of this prospective financing operation, a small balance of £2,37,000 is elicited in favour of the exchequer. But the budget of income includes £570,000 as the expected proceeds of the income tax proposed to be revived under the bill before the Council. So it is made to appear that if the Council reject this bill, there will be an apparent deficit of £333,000, utterly unreal and fabulous as I believe—which cannot be overcome without reviving this miserable and contentious impost.

In short, my Lord, I cannot accept the budget statements before us as affording any justification for last year's legislation, or for reviving or enforcing exceptional and emergent taxation at this time—taxation which is in so many respects thoroughly objectionable, and in the eyes of the people odious and repulsive.

I must now venture to trouble this Council with some remarks on the details of the budget of revenue and receipts for 1872-73.

I view, my Lord, an increase of the revenue under forests with serious jealousy and apprehension. I know not what may be taking place in the forest department in other parts of the country, but I confidently affirm that much—and I believe in general just—irritation is at this moment caused throughout South India amongst the rural populations in consequence of progressive and inconsiderate foreclosure, if not practical confiscation, of communal property and rights by the forest department, by invasion of immemorial easements and privileges, by the enforcement of licenses and revenual changes for State, not communal purposes, by interference with village woodlands and pasture and with the supply of fuel and manure, &c., &c., and by the disposal of firewood, in respect of which the people probably have claims, to what are practically for the present State railways, at prices for which the drain could not be replaced. The burden of these things on an agrarian population is not easily estimated, but it is great and searching. I hope the changes which have been proposed by the Madras Government may place these popular and very important interests in safer hands than they have been for some time past, and that legislation in the local Council, where the rights of the people are known and their interests are represented, may lead to a wholesome political condition in these respects. The regulation of popular and communal rights and the conservancy of woodlands in the interest of the country and of the people are needed; but the thing must be done in a very different spirit from that which has prevailed hitherto. These things are not beside the subject before this Council, when the question is the needless revival of another cause of popular irritation.

I doubt also the sufficiency of the budget-estimate under excise. Allowing for the transfer of receipts for opium retailed in India, I find that our hon. colleague has budgeted, as appears to me, for an absolutely stationary condition of this head of revenue, if we compare the budget estimate for 1872-73 with the regular estimate of 1871-72 and with actuals of 1870-71. The state of the country does not justify this, and I think that, following the safe precedent of realised revenue in a former year, the budget estimate of 1872-73 might safely be bettered by £10,000 or £12,000.

The next thing which I think deserves notice is customs. The actuals of 1869-70 were under 2¼ millions (£2,4.9,000), and in 1870-71 exceeded £2,610,000, showing thus a steady and vigorous increase. The budget-estimate of 2¼ millions for 1870-71 has been more than sustained by the regular estimate (notwithstanding the adverse circumstances of the year), and I think that instead of showing good grounds for the less and stationary estimate adopted for the year which is before us, our hon. colleague has presented facts which justify confident expectation that the customs revenue of 1872-73 will at all events touch the actuals of 1870-71 (viz., £2,610,789). The difference would add £40,000 to the budget.

I am glad to find that no argument has been preferred by our hon. colleague in support of reviving the dead income-tax, on the ground of relieving the transit duties on sugar, &c., in the North-West Provinces, or the export duties on rice in Bengal and Burmah; but the thing has been alluded to in this spirit. Both duties are of course thoroughly bad as a part of our imperial fiscal system, but the claim of neither entitles them to tax the incomes of all India for their respective relief.

I do not know much about the sugar duties in the North-West Provinces, but their indirect practical effect is of course to raise the cost of production of the article so taxed, and they may fairly enough be described as a quasi land-tax on the soil producing the commodity. Now, considering that the assessment on landed income and the land tax of the North-West Provinces has recently been, or is now in course of being, very largely enhanced by a revision of settlements, it is sufficiently clear that these exceptional burdens on the land should at once be merged in that operation, and be removed altogether in consideration of the largely increased revenue which is being obtained from an enhancement of the land tax. At all events, the question is a local one and has no right to consideration with reference to a general income tax.

As regards the rice-duties in Bengal and Burmah, I suppose I may at once assume that these are likewise in their incidence very much of the same nature as an additional land-tax on rice-producing land. Now, there export duties are paid almost exclusively in Bengal and Burmah. I cannot say, and suppose no one can tell me, what is the average acreable land tax on rice-land in Bengal, but no doubt it is moderate. I have, however, under my hand what enables me to calculate the average rate of assessment per acre on rice-land in Burmah. It amounts to about Rs 1-10 per acre. The rice duties levied in that country, if transposed into an additional tax on the land on rice-lands, would raise this burden to about Rs. 2-12 per acre. Now, the average land tax on rice-lands (excluding rice duties for consideration) in Madras is between Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 per acre, and I believe that in Bombay—I speak under correction—the average acreable rate is even higher. I need not therefore tell this Council that it would simply be preposterous to go on levying an income tax on the people of all India generally, in order to relieve Burmese land of a comparatively light assessment, or to further relieve the still more lightly assessed rice-land of Bengal.

Sir Richard Temple has treated very lightly on the subject of salt. I observe that in 1869-70 the actual revenue was close on 6 millions (£5,889,000), and few branches of revenue were more elastic than this was up to that date. In 1870-71 there was a slight increase (£6,106,000) in revenue. The regular estimate (£5,996,200) of the year 1871-72 shows a slight decline last year, and the hon. member has now estimated for an absolutely stationary condition during the year that is before us. Now, I think that I am justified in asking the hon. member whether there are any grounds for inferring that this very unhappy result does not arise from the measures taken two years ago for greatly increasin the burden of this heavy demand on the incomes of the poor and labouring classes of the country? The imperial income has just been maintained, and no more, since the change; but the people have had much less of this necessary of life. If this be so, the financial policy of the past is emphatically to be condemned. The salt manufacture of Bengal has been transferred. Has this proved a wise policy?

I have been much struck by reading the sagacious resistance of Lord Lawrence's Government to any increase of this very serious tax on the incomes, comfort, and health of the poor; and I venture to remind the Council that these are all matters which require their serious consideration while weighing the question before us—viz., that of reviving the income-tax.

I venture to think that the opium-estimate for the year is likewise too low. The opium-revenue has been shown by Finance Ministers who have preceded our hon. colleague to be an *abnormal* but by no means *precarious* or uncertain source of revenue; and the result of my inquiry about Bengal opium alone shows that, with the exception of one unfavourable year, the prices realized during the last five years have been very far in excess of the budget estimates of their respective years. In fact, the average price of the last five years is nearly Rs. 100 per chest in excess of what our hon. colleague has assumed in the budget for this year. Now, judging by results and by the recent official reports from China, I venture to think that our hon. colleague has erred in repeating the oft-refuted mysteries about danger to this head of revenue, and that this year's estimate, which is nearly Rs. 200 per chest below the actuals of the past year, is assumed at an unnecessarily low rate for a time when the grave question before the Council is whether the people should be relieved from objectionable emergent taxation or not. The addition of Rs. 50 to the price of each chest would almost wipe out even the imaginary appearance of a deficit which, it is said, might be created by the rejection of this bill. Fanciful caution is out of place here.

	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
PRICE ASSUMED IN BUDGET.						
No. of chests	47,250	48,000	43,680	49,000	52,470	44,175
Average per chest	1,150	1,250	1,330	975	1,075	1,200
Gross income	5,43,37,500	6,00,00,000	5,80,94,400	4,77,75,000	5,64,04,000	5,30,10,000
PRICE REALIZED.						
No. of chests	47,969	47,225	45,680	49,780	49,695	
Average per chest	1,332	1,376	1,200	1,121	1,390	
Gross revenue	6,39,27,309	6,50,21,769	5,47,82,625	5,49,89,179	6,89,75,308	
DIFFERENCE.						
Average	+ 182	x 126	— 100	+ 146	+ 315	
Gross	+ 95,89,809	+ 50,21,769	— 33,11,775	x 72,14,179	+ 1,25,71,308	

I would next ask why, when the sources of revenue have been greatly increased by recent legislation, the stamp revenue fell off in the past year by £11,000 as compared with the actuals of the preceding year (£2,510,316), and why this head of revenue appears in the budget of next year at the lower and declining figure of £2,500,000? If this be a real and not merely an apparent falling off, the state of the country in no way whatever justifies such a very unsatisfactory and suspicious condition. These facts suggest to me that either our hon. colleague may, in his caution, have largely under-estimated our financial prospects, or that there is real truth in the oft-asserted and hereby much strengthened allegation, that the very largely increased burden imposed on the country, and especially on the land, by the stamp-laws recently revised with most vexatious enhancements, and by the Court-fees Act, is too great for the people to bear, and that good rights are being abandoned all over the country because their vindication is beyond the resources of the wronged. Either inference must be unsatisfactory, and I hope that the hon. financial member will be able to give some more satisfactory explanation of facts and things than the light historical sketch we listened to on the 6th instant. I have carefully perused former debate-papers, and have been making enquiries about this matter, and am told that the cost of litigation, in respect to land at all events, has increased by several fold under the legislation of late years. I speak under correction, but I think, however, that the incidence of his increased taxation will require very early investigation, and that the Council should not pass a taxation bill until such things are fully before them.

The only other item of revenue on which I would venture to make a remark is that derived under the head of Public Works—Irrigation.

The actual revenue derived from this source in 1869-70 was £535,000; that in 1870-71, £485,500; and the regular estimate of the year just closed shows a decreasing revenue of £476,600. Thus we have a steadily falling revenue during three years. The budget estimate for 1872-73 is still below the actuals of 1869-70 and of 1870-71. No wonder that the Hon. Sir Richard Temple remarked that "such fallings off, notwithstanding the heavy expenditure of capital on these works, is not satisfactory." I admit that I entertain great apprehension from the information accorded last year, that the Government of India are pledged to borrow some 50 millions to be spent in this manner, and I ask where the interest is to come from? I only trust that His Grace the Secretary of State's prohibition against laying on compulsory general "guarantee taxation" will not be offended against, and that this is not one of the objects for desiring to maintain needless emergent taxation like the income-tax.

On the whole, my Lord, I am thoroughly satisfied that no good ground whatever exists, considering the very prosperous condition of the country and the state of the cash-balances for estimating the income of the year which is before us at 48¾ millions (£48,771,000) when the average of the actuals of the last three years (including 1871-72) is 50½ millions (£50,767,088). We must not, I am sure estimate for a declining revenue when every indication, justifies the reverse prospect. I cannot vote for a bill to raise the income-tax under assurances which neither fact nor fair inference justifies. Nor do I feel that we are right in endeavouring to justify in this manner, in the eyes of the tax-payers, a policy of withholding relief at such a time from an impost which can only be said to be reasonable under very serious financial difficulties.

I will now venture to make some remarks on the expenditure side of the budget before us. In my remarks on the budget of expenditure for the last year I noticed that the proposed additional outlay under a number of heads of civil services gave cause to fear a serious relaxation of economy; and I ventured to indicate a variety of heads under which, by persistent frugality in administration, that equilibrium which should have enabled the Government of India to dispense with the income-tax even last year would have been secured. I am rejoiced to find that not only was the increased expenditure budgeted for last year not on the whole necessary, but that the economies enforced during the year that is past have far exceeded my most sanguine hopes; for, irrespective of decrease of expenditure under the head of opium of nearly half a million, the difference between the budget-estimate of expenditure under other heads and the regular estimate shows a saving of well-nigh a million of money. Now, I think that this fact reflects the highest credit on the administration of the expenditure by our hon. colleague during the year that is past.

But I must demur absolutely to the following assertion of our hon. colleague, viz., "that these deductions are largely, if not wholly, derived from real savings of various sorts all over the country, apparently small if reckoned singly, but making up a considerable aggregate when taken collectively." The apparent reductions are, on the contrary, in the main, I believe, attributable to over-estimate and want of sufficient foresight in retrenching budgeted expenditure. I regret to think that these errors of estimate were not sooner checked, for they went to make plausible (if they could not justify) the taxation which, as I held last year, and still believe, was being again needlessly and unwisely forced on the people.

I think that this Council must be fully sensible of the justice of the remarks made by the hon. member in respect to the military expenditure of the year, for the budget estimate has not been exceeded, although the Looshai campaign has been carried to a successful and honourable issue at a cost of £200,000, and the expenses of the camp of exercise (£40,000) have been defrayed—in all about ¼ of a million of unbudgeted expenditure—within the budget for the military services of the year that is past. No instance of a more satisfactory result is probably on record. The military budget of the ensuing year is likewise moderate.

I trust that H.E. the Commander-in-Chief will not think it out of place to remark that the branch of H.M.'s service which he so honourably commands is in no way responsible for the special emergent taxation of which he estimates the evils, and spares the necessity of the past or coming year. The defence of the empire and the efficiency of our armies needed no special tax last year, and call for none in the one that is before us. These things are due to the civil services and their budgets alone.

When we come to the budget-estimate of expenditure under civil services, we find it breaking out all over with increased expenditure. There are 25 heads of civil services, and in 22 of these an increase of expenditure has been admitted and budgeted for, at a total addition of upwards of 1¼ million over the ample expenditure of the year which has closed. This obvious relaxation of economy, while special emergent taxation is plaguing the country, deserves the gravest remark. And I do not think that the Council ought to be satisfied that any sufficient reason whatever has been shown for this want of economy, or that we can fairly be asked to revive emergent taxation while objections so patent stand on the face of estimates which are put forward as a justification for such legislation.

Upwards of £700,000—a sum which more than absorbs the whole of the estimated receipts for the income-tax for the year—appears in the budget as proposed to be laid out for the extension of the opium industry. Thus, this obnoxious tax is proposed to be kept on for a purpose absolutely alien to it, and at a time when nearly 2¼ millions have actually accrued within the last two years mainly under the head of opium, and the cash-balances amount to 24 millions.

My Lord, if anything like the same economy be observed in the ensuing year which marked the year that has closed, the half million of money that is sought to be raised by reviving the dead income-tax never can be needed. If it be persisted in, the tax-payers will assuredly infer from its revival—in the face of 2⅔ millions surplus and enormous cash-balances—that the Government of India are no minded to grant the relief they need, and are determined to spend up to any income that may be raised from them from whatever source derived, and under whatever plea imposed.

There is only one individual item of this expenditure to which I would draw special attention with reference to the remarks made on the subject of local taxation in the financial statement and the discussion which followed on the exposition. It is the transfer of £51,800 to provincial services.

The glossy and fragmentary character of the remarks of our hon. colleague on the subject of local taxation were, I think, very unsatisfactory. I can only tell this Council that facts and things important beyond all comparison with what the hon. member calls "the expression of satisfaction on the part of local authorities" are involved in these things. Local taxation has been stimulated far beyond what the hon'ble member wished us to understand in his exposition, and can be carried, under the laws recently passed, far beyond what has occurred in this, the first year. The matter has a side which is absolutely the reverse of what the hon. member sketched. The hon. member has probably no complete knowledge of these things, and his heart is light about them; but I can tell him and this Council that the people of the town and rural districts alike are dissatisfied under the increased burden of taxation which has been laid upon them by the recent financial policy of the Government.

The hon. member has not yet communicated to the Council the total of these burdens. His attempts to sum them up in his budget-statement was fragmentary and incomplete, and I believe that there is nothing more important than that this great matter should be fully before the Council before any bill for special imperial taxation is passed. No income-tax, however old, should be revived until this matter is thoroughly before the Legislature.

I venture here to recall to the memory of the Council an incident which occurred in the debate on the passing of the Punjab Municipalities Bill. The Hon. Mr. Stephen, in animadverting on the conduct of certain members of this Council, observed that the prosperity of about 300 towns in the Punjab is imperilled by the delay occasioned in making that measure permanent. Now, my Lord, I know with almost absolute certainty that there are not 300 cities in that province which are fit objects for municipal administration, town duties, octroi, and other municipal taxes. I feel a strong impression that the local authorities may be driving, under this specious name, special "city-taxation" among rural and possibly village communities, in the teeth of Lord Lawrence's assurance that such should not be the case in the debate of 1857. The thing requires the careful examination of the Legislature and Government. Judging from the returns from some parts of Bombay, I believe that there, too, local authorities are in the same boat. Now, my Lord, you are aware that in Madras, with one-third more area and population than there is in the Punjab, we have only been able to find 45 towns to which taxation of this character can with any reason be extended. Is it then to be wondered that some of us entertain a very anxious feeling in regard to taxation which has been thrown off in relief of the imperial finances and saddled with increasing stringency and weight on local Governments and their populations? And I hope that this Council will give deep consideration to this thing before they admit the revival of harassing special and emergent taxation for imperial purposes. My Lord, I listened to the hon. member's statements, which treated so cheerfully but so incompletely of these things, with much misgiving.

As connected with this matter, I think that the Government was, to a certain extent, pledged to abandon at least part of this branch of taxation when the financial policy of last year was inaugurated. The Hon. Mr. Laing was specially struck in 1861 by the absence of local taxation and the dependance on the Central Government which characterised Indian administration, and he first mooted the transfer of certain sources of taxation—amongst them the income-tax—with certain branches of administration, to local Governments and their populations.

The thing was further noticed from time to time between then and 1867, when Lord Lawrence's Government imposed the license tax, which was in fact a part of this "income-tax in disguise." In the debate on that tax, the Hon. Mr. Massey said, "I must add that the Government, without giving a definite pledge, does not propose that this tax should form a permanent source of imperial revenue. During the first year the duties will be collected and credited like any other tax, but in our opinion a tax of this nature is better suited to local purposes than to the general purposes of the State. We intend therefore in another year to transfer it—modified, if experience should suggest such modifications, together with the corresponding amount of charges of a local character—to the several Governments and their administration."

The charges he here alluded to have, I need scarcely remind the Council, been transferred with very inadequate assignments from the general list, and the Governments have been told, in the words of Mr. Laing in 1862, "Take what we are able to give you, and for the residue take certain powers of local taxation and raise it for yourselves." But this branch of the imperial income-tax has not disappeared under the pledge then given; and several local Governments are at this present moment, I believe, raising a second income tax on the same incomes for these local purposes which Lord Lawrence's Government then contemplated.

I am inclined indeed to agree with the views expressed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor—as I gathered them from what fell from him last year at this time—viz., that if an income-tax, in the only form in which it can be tolerated, viz., on incomes other than those derived from land, can succeed at all, it might do so as a local tax administered by local Boards and local Governments. And in this form it might be tried. Indeed, I am inclined to believe that His Honor is right in surmising that these taxes are local taxes in their nature; for the immemorial income-taxes of Madras—the Martafa and Vesabaddi—were originally a local *kavali*, or watch-and-ward taxes, and of a purely local character.

But this is not the question here. There can be no doubt that as an imperial tax an income-tax in every form has proved, and must continue to prove, a failure and a blunder, and ought to be abrogated.

My Lord, I will not weary this Council by quoting the numerous assurances and statements of former Finance Ministers and others of a distinct and authoritative kind as to the temporary and emergent character of the income-tax. They are to be met with all through the debates and public correspondences which have taken place from time to time on this branch of taxation—assurances on which doubtless former Legislatures have relied, and from which the tax-payers throughout the empire have assuredly and reasonably inferred a pledge that the income-tax shall not be continued beyond the time when real and urgent financial necessity for it exists.

This time has fully passed, and I partake in the conviction that we are bound to abandon it forthwith. To my mind an endeavour to evade or explain away this emergent and conditional character of the income tax is to endeavour to deny the facts, the history, and the recorded evidence of our financial policy ever since the Hon. Mr. Wilson's time. I must vote in accordance with this my belief and faith—the faith which I feel assured is the faith of the whole country.

I repudiate the argument that if we relinquish the income-tax now, we cannot again resort to direct taxation or tap this "great reserve" in case of emergency. I do not think that this is the case—but be this as it may, we are bound by present obligations. Nor do I believe in the policy of keeping open a needless blister in order that we may at a more convenient time apply to the same a still severer stimulant. Let us keep faith with the country now, and when emergency again arises—if ever—let the subject be carefully and frankly dealt with on its merits. It will be again loyally accepted by the people when its need is established.

This is the more important, as what fell from the Hon. Mr. Ellis in the debate of the 6th instant will, I think, be read in the country as indicating that a covered intention to make the tax permanent is really at the bottom of this attempt to revive the income-tax at this time.
—*Englishman.*

(To be continued.)

THE LATE LAW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

(Pioneer.)

THE Hon. Fitzjames Stephen, though his residence in the country has been shorter than that of most of his predecessors in office, has, in our opinion, done more for Indian Law than any of them—and this not only comparatively, but absolutely. The list of measures altogether due to him, of which he can say with Coriolanus "alone I did it," is no short one. But add to this the enactments conceived, but not elaborated, often indeed deserted in despair, by his predecessors which he has taken up and brought to good end; or those others, rough hewn indeed by his colleagues in Council, but shaped and finished only by his firm and clean chisel; and the whole must be confessed to compose a monument of almost superhuman industry. It is by looking at single Acts, such as the Brahmo Marriage Bill or the Contracts Act, and estimating the infinite circumspection, the subtlety to decompose and the vigour to combine and fix, which each involves, that we can get the best glimpse of Mr. Stephen's whole work in India. We quite grant that legislative industry may be very mischievous. In much law-changing there is inevitable uneasiness and discontent to the people. But the inestimable merit of Mr. Stephen's legislation is that it tends to give simplicity and fixity to the law. By adding to, he has immensely diminished its total mass. He might have taken *Legimus ne legantur* as his motto. By wading through piles of confused and conflicting enactments he has dispensed all others from undergoing the same labour. He has weeded out the obsolete, co-ordinated the scattered, and condensed the diffuse. Perhaps it may be said that the greater part of his work has been to remove rubbish; but the only effectual way to abolish is to replace, and Mr. Stephen has in all cases rendered the re-accumulation of refuse impossible by occupying the ground by an edifice of his own, one so symmetrical that the country will not willingly let it die. We are convinced that as the true character of Mr. Fitzjames Stephen's labours in consolidating legislation becomes more widely known his fame will spread and mount, and that for years to come both those who have to resort to the law, and those who have to administer it, will alike rise up and call him blessed. It will be Mr. Fitzjames Stephen's lasting honour that he has done much towards extricating the law from that state in which it is the handy instrument of fraud and oppression. He has done this by so explaining and compressing large sections of the law that they are no longer beyond the compass of industry and common-sense to grasp. Montesquieu says that in a perfect state of law it should suffice for a suitor or his advocate to be not ingenious, or even perspicuous, but simply audible. Mr. Fitzjames Stephen has not brought this about; but he has provided that henceforth in whole classes of important cases it shall be possible for counsel to propound, and for the Judge to affirm, the absolute law without insecurity or misgiving. He has raised the honest client to at least a level of chances with the rogue, by increasing the number of available counsel capable of doing sufficient justice to a case. The empire of brains cannot, of course, be wholly subverted, but a leading counsel will no longer be an autocrat. Men of more modest intellects, exhibiting their case adequately though inartificially, will have fair play before the Judges, who with an unambiguous law before them will no longer be intimidated by dark references to a legal Cabala. Judicial officers indeed, almost as much as the people, have cause to honour the late legal member, for he has raised them from a position which was not only false but often one of ignominy. Henceforth every even civilian Judge throughout the country ought to be able, unless he is an absolute blockhead, to keep Mr. Chisholm Anstey in order. And last among the few of his many claims to our respect which we can now enumerate, is his endeavour to constitute the Judge (in Lord Somer's words) *counsel for justice.* We mean that by the provisions of his Evidence Bill he would empower the Judge to abandon his cynic-seeming indifference between right and wrong, and to enter actively himself into the investigation of the truth.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

JAPAN.

(Overland China Mail, March 21.)

FROM Japan the chief political news relates to the conduct of the Government in relation to the coinage, which is causing some dissatisfaction. The cable between Nagasaki and Shanghai broke down on the 8th, but was repaired in a few days. Some difficulty is experienced in settling the claims by foreigners against the Damios which the Government undertook to pay when the recent change in the constitution was inaugurated. The railway is progressing, but accidents with the truck trains have been frequent.

CHINA.

IT is reported that the British, Russian and American Ministers are none of them on very cordial terms with the Chinese authorities at Peking. The frost was breaking up rapidly at last advices. Tientsin is open and the first steamer has left for Shanghai. At Newchwang the ice was expected to last for another month. A treaty has been concluded between Japan and China, offensive and defensive in its nature. The Mahomedan rebellion is said to be giving great anxiety to the Chinese Government. The new ports are not yet opened, but are still "about to be." A society for the diffusion of useful knowledge amongst the Chinese has been started by some foreign residents at Peking. Chung How has arrived at Tientsin, where he was feted by the natives on his arrival. From the ports news of particular interest is scarce.

HONGKONG.

THE chief matter of local interest since the departure of the last mail, has been the action brought by the Norwegian barque Glimt against the P. & O. steamer Geelong. The case has been very fully heard but now stands postponed till to-morrow afternoon. In the case of a writ of foreign attachment against Essa Ahmed and others, evidence was taken and the Court adjourned *sine die.* The annual report of the Inspector of Schools has appeared and attracted much attention. The Pier and Godown Company, Limited, is rapidly proceeding with its constructions. Two aquatic matches have taken place during the fortnight. A Chinese gunboat has arrested some junks under the very guns of the Barra fort at Macao and much indignation was thereby excited. Emigration business at Macao is reported to be slack. A new Coal Company has been started, and the East Point Sugar Refinery has also been turned over to a limited liability company. The report of the Chinese Insurance Company limited shows a dividend in favour of the shareholders at the rate of 20 per cent per annum. Some local feuds have occurred at Whampoa.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1326 Augusta, Baynes—Farnham & Co.
1299 Hannah Law, Dawson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1118 Helen Scott, Gribble—Scott and Wilcox.
1485 Knight Commander, Stap—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1269 Mabel, Wright—E. Bates & Co.
1379 Sydney Dacres, Mosey—Edward Bates & Co.
1435 Westminster, Grose—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1238 Macedon, Jones—Stenhouse & Co.
970 Mindora, Maddock—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1167 Sandringham, Hamilton—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.

915 Armanella, Mack.
998 Sarah Newman, Congdon.

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.

993 Camperdown, Axon—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR MADRAS COAST.

785 Norwood, Turner—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

951 Pehlwan, Scott—Stenhouse & Co.

NOT FIXED.

WOODEN SHIPS.

1365 Ashgrove, Fullerton—M. Nusserwanjee.
943 Tirrel, Morgan.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

1898 Delhi, Wilkinson—P. & O. Co.—Mails 22nd April.
1942 Malta, Brooks—Mails 29th April.

FOR HONGKONG.

1538 Emeu, Angrove—P. & O. Co.
1746 Hindostan, Roskell—P. & O. Co.

CANAL STEAMERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

2116 Belgian, Mathews—King & Co.
740 Berar, Bethell—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1307 Cella, Jeffrey—W. & A. Graham & Co.
889 Elgin, Hutton—Finlay, Muir & Co.
2047 European, Abram—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1500 Palermo, Walker—Wallace & Co.
1064 Petersburg, Blaik—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1218 Thomas Wilson, Cousens—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1203 Timavo—Volkart Bros.

FOR LONDON.

999 Stowell, Johnson—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

690 Corinna, Dryden—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR GENOA, &C.

773 Persia—Volkart Brothers.

FOR BORDEAUX VIA COAST.

872 Durley, Lunham—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

1000 Benledi, Buchanan—M. Nusserwanjee.

NOT FIXED.

1450 Livornia, Danero—Remington & Co.
707 Whitburn—Finlay, Muir & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

638 Chas. Buckland, Nacoda.
777 Iskundershaw, Nacoda, For Zanzibar.
664 John Peacock, Finlay—Wallace & Co.
281 Lord Clyde (s), Kingcome.
351 Night Hawk, McDermott. For Calcutta.
543 Viscount Sandon—Nacoda. For Chittagong.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1874 Abyssinia, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
1231 Briton, Jago.
472 Dagmar, Ensor—Steam Tug.
2187 Magdala, Jarvis—(Harbour Defence.)
Manora, Ensor.
308 May Frere, Warner.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR

KEROSENE, PETROLEUM, & PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

EXPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

AMERICAN BURNERS AND FIXINGS.

PHOTOGRAPHS UPON APPLICATION.

EVERYTHING APPERTAINING TO THIS TRADE.

Orders must be sent through an English House or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

BIRMINGHAM—NEW JOHN STREET, WEST.

PATENTEES OF THE CELEBRATED "ECLIPSE."

NO CHIMNEY BURNER.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

J. W. BENSON,

Watch and Clock Maker to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

STEAM FACTORY FOR CLOCKS AND WATCHES,

LUDGATE HILL & OLD BOND ST., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

Merchants, Shippers, & Wholesale Buyers,

ARE specially invited to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, &c., before sending their Orders elsewhere, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in ENGLAND.

WATCHES—To suit all climates, all countries, all tastes, and the occupations of every one, 200,000 have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, at prices from 2 to 200 Guineas.

WATCHES—CHRONOMETERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, KEYLESS, REPEATERS, LEVERS, HORIZONTALS, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CLOCKS—FOR DINING AND DRAWING ROOMS, CARRIAGES, CHURCHES, HALL OR SHOP, PERPETUAL CALENDARS, WIND DIALS, &C.

JEWELLERY—SPECIALITIES IN MONOGRAMS, DIAMONDS, CRYSTALS, AND FINE GOLD, FOR BRIDAL AND OTHER PRESENTS.

SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE—FOR PRESENTATION, RACING, DINERS A LA RUSSE, OR TEA TABLES, &C., &C.

Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the world.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business, on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

When fixed for 12 months...............5 per per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:

PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

BOMBAY. KURRACHEE. LAHORE. HONGKONG. | CALCUTTA. MADRAS. AGRA. SHANGHAI.

EDINBURGH.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—

At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.

Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited), or order.

Hours of business—10 to 3; Saturday—10 to 1.

FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 13th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, aged 22 months, arrived from England, a capital Watch Dog. Price Rs. 80. Apply to

HORMUSJEE & JAMSETJEE, Dubash.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED PRINTING INK

AND

PRINTERS' VARNISH.

ALSO,

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

PRICE Rs. 500.—A 5-in. CENTRE LATHE, by FERM, 3ft. 9in. Bed, London.

1 Compound Slide Rest.

PRICE Rs. 360.—3ft. BED, 4in. CENTRE LATHE, BIRMINGHAM, with 3 feet EXTRA WOODEN BED, to make it a 6ft. Bed.

1 Slide rest.

Both are very true and fine Lathes.

1 Stereoscopic Camera with 5 slides, 4 ft. lenses, by Veightlander—very little used. Price Rs. 130.

1 Square Bellows Camera, takes pictures 10 by 12. With Portrait and Landscape Lenses, by Ross. Rs. 150.

1 Camera by Horn and Thornthwaite with Portrait and Landscape Lenses. Rs. 100.

1 Central fire Breech Loading Gun, 12-6. By Wood. London. Six months out—nice little gun. Rs. 250.

1 C. F. 12-6 Rifle by W. Greener, Rs. 275—very portable and handy.

AND

1 Californian for a pump with 24 ft. sucktion tube and 24 ft. hose—quite new. Rs. 190.

For particulars, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

INVESTED FUNDS—£460,000.

HEAD OFFICE—EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

THE Undersigned are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS, both in Bombay and the Mofussil, on behalf of the above Company, on approved Godowns with their Contents, and Dwelling-houses or other Buildings in the Native, as well as the European, part of the Town.

The Rates of Premium have recently been revised, and will be found quite as favourable as those offered by other first-class Offices.

For further particulars apply to

LYON & Co.,
Bombay, 10th April 1872. Agents in Bombay.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.

SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

CHAIRMAN.

BERNARD HALL, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

R. W. KELLEY, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.

J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER.

THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.

Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium...............£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil and Military lives with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ....£485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ....£213,420 14s. 8d.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st June 1871.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

THE

AUCKLAND HOTEL,

BYCULLA.

THIS HOTEL has lately OPENED, and is well suited for TRAVELLERS making a short stay in BOMBAY; it is conveniently situated, being only fifty yards from the G. I. P. Railway Station.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

MATHERAN.

MR. S. M. DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that the HOTEL is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and situated on the best site on the Hill.

Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken of the Visitors.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld.)

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR APRIL.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railway:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay..........Thacker, Vining & Co.; Chesson and Woodhall; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona..........Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co. and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta..........Wyman & Co.
Allahabad..........Kellner & Co.
Alexandria..........D. Robertson & Co.
London..........G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, patronised by all the World.

RIMMEL'S IHLANG-IHLANG, VANDA, HENNA, JOCKEY CLUB, FRANGIPANE and other Perfumes of exquisite fragrance.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.

RIMMEL'S DUGONG OIL SOAP, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, HONEY, WINDSOR, and other TOILET SOAPS.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER COSTUME AND FLORAL CRACKERS, very amusing for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S VIOLET, ROSE-LEAF, RICE, and other TOILET POWDERS.

A liberal allowance to Shippers.

EUGENE RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris; and 76, King's Road, Brighton.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

(CHEMISTS TO THE COURT,

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.)

FRENCH MEDICINES.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE RADISH.

Patronized for more than Twenty Years by the Paris Physicians Cures lymphatism, rachitism, scrofula, congestion of the glands of the neck, paleness and flabbiness of the flesh, loss of appetite, weakness of constitution, the various eruptions on the face, boils, pimples, and itchings.—It is the best remedy against the first stage of consumption, and it is the most powerful depurative known.

DR. LERAS'

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

Clear as spring water and tasteless; has the advantage over all ferruginous preparations of containing Iron and Phosphorus, which are the elements of blood. It cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestions, dismenorrhea, anaemia, general debility and poorness of the blood, and agrees especially with the most delicate stomachs.

LUNG DISEASES.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

It is the best and the most rational of all remedies against consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health. It gives the same results in cases of coughs, catarrhs, hooping-coughs, and influenzas. In comparing this Syrup with the other sold under the same name, it will be easy to recognise the superiority of this preparation.

Therefore, to avoid any substitution, please to require on the bottle the signature: *Grimault and Co.*

NERVOUS HEAD ACHE AND NEURALGIA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

GUARANA.

A single powder of this natural vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

MATICO,

CAPSULES AND LIQUID.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. They insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe, recent, and chronic cases of private disease. They are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and to copaiba and cubeb. Require the signature: *Grimault & Co.*

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

DIGESTIVE POWDERS, PILLS, AND ELIXIR OF PEPSINE,

Of certain effect against nausea, pituite, heart-burn, gastritis, gastralgia, children's diarrhœa, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, vomiting during pregnancy, jaundice, etc.

ASTHMA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA.

Recent experiments in France, England, and Germany, have proved that these cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections, especially when Belladona, Stramonium, and Opium have failed to give relief.

AGENTS:

NOSKY & Co .... Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co.......................... Bombay. Poona.
BARRIE & Co............................ Madras.

AND AT ALL THE RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES FAICHNEY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.